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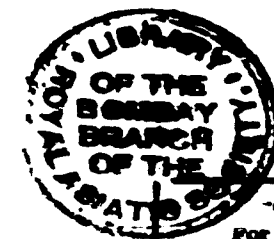
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Phetozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1949

PRICE 2 ANNAS



"GODDESS SLEEP FAVOURED ME"
For the last few years I was quite harassed. I was also suffering from sleeplessness. I used to constantly many Indian and Foreign Oils over constant sleeplessness. Suddenly one day I began to use "RAMTIRTHA BRAHMI OIL" (Special No. 1) prepared by Ramtirtha Yogeshwar, Bombay 4 and I was within a few days Goddes Sleep favoured me abundantly. Since then I began to grow profusely. Today I can say with pride, RAMTIRTHA BRAHMI OIL has proved much useful to me in every respect & my constant sleeplessness has run away for good.
N DUTI NAYAK, Mangalore
Vice President: Canara Vessel Broker's Association.

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO ENSURE

Smooth Transfer Of Power

In Indonesia ARMY READY TO STRIKE

Defence Minister's Warning

BATAVIA, Dec. 26, (PTI-Reuters). SULTAN BUWANO of Jogjakarta, Defence Minister, Republic Indonesia, Serikat, assured the people here that measures "to ensure the smoothest transfer of sovereignty" were taken by the Government.

Broadcasting tonight over the Batavia Radio, the Defence Minister, who will take over authority from the Dutch Crown representative tomorrow told the population of Indonesia — Indonesians, Eurasians, the Dutch and other foreigners — that "all power of the State vested in the Army, military police, civil police and the civil administration will be used to ensure the smoothest transfer of power. All their powerful weapons are ready to come into action when and wherever disturbance of the public peace should occur."

"If forced to act they will do so quickly, forcefully and vigorously and if necessary by use of arms," he declared.
The Sultan said: "I sincerely hope it will not be necessary to take such measures and the transfer of authority will proceed smoothly enabling the Republic Indonesia Serikat to set out on its existence in peace without any hindrance."

The Sultan said that till this moment everything had gone on smoothly. The disturbance of security would impede the successful transfer of sovereignty and the functioning of the new state, he added.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS
"It may be expected during the transition period and after that certain elements who do not gladly see the freedom of the Indonesian people will impede the transfer. Also, other elements out for their own gain will try to misuse the transition period for their ends."

The Sultan appealed to the entire population to give all assistance to the authorities to carry out their tasks and added that the authorities had been instructed to avoid as much as possible any measures that would bring anxiety or distress on the people. He added they would be guided by the principle that co-operation between the people and the administration was an essential requirement for ensuring public safety and order.

ACT QUICKLY
"Wherever disturbance of security occurs or the interest of the country jeopardised and civil forces are unable to cope up with it, do not hesitate, act quickly and vigorously," the Sultan told the forces.
The Sultan urged the people to celebrate the independence day in a "solemn manner, within our own hearts, for you should realise that many thousands of our people are still suffering from the consequences of the war."

"The feeling of relief should not lead to large scale festivities or spending of much money.
Vital industries must continue to operate during and after the transfer. Any interference with the normal economic life, such as pushing up of commodity prices and spreading of rumours will be considered as misdemeanours and will be visited by the full penalty of the law."

PAKISTAN RECOGNITION
Karachi: The Government of Pakistan today recognised the Government of the United States of Indonesia and are arranging with them to exchange diplomatic missions at ambassadorial level.
Colombo: Ceylon today officially announced her recognition of the new United States of Indonesia.

AMRIT KAUR MEETING PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

BATAVIA, Dec. 26 (PTI): India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur will go early tomorrow to Jogjakarta to pay her respects personally to Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian President. She will invite him to a celebration on January 26 in New Delhi.

In the afternoon she will return to Batavia in time to be present at Indonesia's formal assumption of sovereignty.

Armed Pakistanis Raid Kashmir Village

JAMMU, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): Armed Pakistanis raided the village of Jandieh and Salehr Kothas in Jammu Province during last week, according to the Information Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State, Sardar Budh Singh.
The raiders after terrorising the villagers, carried away cattle and ornaments from these places.
During the raid on Salehr Kothas the raiders killed one person and wounded a boy by gunshot.

President's State Drive

FIVE MILE LONG PROCESSION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (PTI)—A five mile long procession through the principal streets of the capital is planned for the state drive of the first Indian President on January 26, 1950, when the new Constitution will be inaugurated.

The President will drive in the traditional state coach, drawn by grey steeds.
The procession will start in the afternoon from the Government House and will come down to Great Place in front of the Government House. The procession will then turn towards the Council House and proceed along Parliament Street to Connaught Circus circling round the famous shopping centre, along the outer circle, the procession will follow Barakhamba Road, Bhagwandas Road and Harding Avenue to reach the Princess Park. From there it will proceed to Irwin Stadium. The President will unfurl the National Flag and inspect the guard of honour, followed by other ceremonies.

After the function, the President will drive through the India Gate along the Central Vista back to the Government House.

PERMANENT TARIFF BOARD

Sir A. Mudaliar's Suggestion

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (PTI): The need for placing the Tariff Board on a permanent footing and making it a part of a more comprehensive organisation partaking of the nature of a Planning Commission was emphasised by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar in evidence before the Fiscal Commission, which concluded its 8-day session in Calcutta today.
Such a board, Sir Ramaswami thought could evolve a practical scheme for industrialisation of the country, assess the nature and quantum of production and other forms of assistance required for new industries and keep a close and continuous watch over the progress of protected industries.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONSTITUTION

Suggestions For Amendments

KARACHI, Dec. 26, (UPI): The Working Committee of the Pakistan Muslim League today set up an eight-man sub-committee to review the present constitution of the League and suggest amendments.
The Working Committee welcomed in a resolution, Choudhry Khaliq-uz-zaman's efforts for fostering unity among Muslim countries through Islamism and appreciated the outcome of his tour of the Middle East countries.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN CALCUTTA AGAIN

Red Crowd Throws Missiles

THE police made a lathi charge and later fired one round to disperse a crowd which attacked them with bricks and stones in Chitpore area (North Calcutta) this evening.

One sergeant and two constables were injured as a result of the attack. A number of persons from among the crowd were also injured as a result of the lathi charge. Three persons including two women, were arrested in this connection.

The trouble started after a meeting held under the auspices of the Communist-dominated Civil Liberties Union. After the meeting a procession of about 100 persons, including some women, proceeded towards Chitpore area shouting anti-Government slogans. A police party accompanying the procession asked them to stop shouting slogans. This was the signal for the attack and crackers and bricks were hurled at the police party. The police then made a lathi charge to disperse the crowd, who later reinforced by a local crowd renewed their attack on the police party from by-lanes. The police then fired one round, but no one was injured. Train and bus services in Chitpore area remained suspended for sometime because of the incident.

Godse's Friends

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (UPI): Shouts and speeches from among the audience stopped for some time the otherwise smooth proceedings of the third day's sitting of the Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, when Dr. N. B. Khare, President was moving the condolence resolutions.

When about 15 condolence resolutions were read out by the President, a delegate demanded a condolence resolution on Nathuram Godse. He was joined by some others who kept on shouting.

Dr. Khare rushed through other business of the session.

ANDHRA PROVINCE Supplementary Budget To Be Prepared

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): The proposed Andhra Province will have a unicameral Legislature with a strength of about 85 members, according to tentative proposals reached by the Partition Committee. It is learnt. All the members from Andhra in both the Houses of the Madras Legislature and would function as such until the elections under the new constitutional set-up take place.

Andhra Province would have a separate Governor from the very inception though the High Court would be common for some time, as per the tentative decision of the Partition Committee.

The Finance Department of the Madras Government is making arrangements to get ready supplementary budgets for both the new province and the residuary Madras Province from January 26 to March 31, 1950 on the assumption that the new province will be formed by January 26, it is further learnt.

Re-Union Of India And Pakistan Demanded

SABHA ADOPTS 14-POINT OBJECTIVE

THE All-India Hindu Mahasabha today adopted a resolution demanding re-union of the agreement entered into by the Congress, the Muslim League and the British Government whereby Pakistan was created and that "steps be taken immediately to restore the seceding areas as integral parts of Bharat Varsha".

The resolution stated, "this session of the Hindu Mahasabha recognises that Bharat Varsha from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Dwaraka to Chandranath (Chatogram) has always been one indivisible homogeneous country from time immemorial linked together by indissoluble ties of common culture, history, tradition, heritage and achievement."

"The people of Bharat never supported the formation of independent Pakistan State and no other party excepting the Congress ever agreed to the suicidal vivisection of this country."

ON KASHMIR
By another resolution the Mahasabha protested against the incorporation of a special article in the constitution of India "which accepts the de-

SECURITY COUNCIL MAY NOT MEET

No Replies Yet From India And Pakistan

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (PTI). GENERAL A. G. L. McNaughton (Canada) and his advisers were busy this morning studying the Kashmir issue in preparation for tomorrow's Security Council meeting, writes D. F. Wagle, PTI correspondent.

This is scheduled to begin at 3-00 P.M. at Lake Success, with General McNaughton as President.

It was understood that the Canadian Delegation had not yet been told the views of India and Pakistan on the draft proposals submitted by General McNaughton to their delegations on Friday.

If their replies are not received by tomorrow morning, the meeting of the Security Council may be postponed until they are forthcoming.

Meanwhile, Sir Girma Shankar Bajpai, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir and Mr. D. P. Dhar, Deputy Home Minister of Kashmir, who had gone to Washington for the week-end returned to New York this morning.

While it is taken for granted that General McNaughton's proposals contained suggestions of a military nature—for the establishment of a true line and the progressive demilitarisation of the disputed area—neither India nor Pakistan has its Kashmir military advisers here at present.

NEED FOR ADVISERS
Two of Pakistan's military advisers

were killed in an air crash while on their way to Lake Success.

The possibility of military advisers being asked to come in order to assist the delegations was being discussed here today but no decision on this point appears likely until receipt of the decisions of the two governments on the McNaughton proposals.

Circles in close touch with the Kashmir talks insisted, however, that the need for military advisers "had not arisen".

Sir Benegal Narasing Rao, India's Permanent Delegate, and other members of the Indian Kashmir Delegation remained at hand today in case of a call from General McNaughton.

Supply Of Coal To Pakistan

SECURING IT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

KARACHI, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuters): The Pakistan Government were making arrangements to secure coal requirements of Pakistan from other countries, as the Government of India have stopped coal supplies to this country, said a press note issued tonight by the Ministry of Industries.
The Government have asked consumers to "economise" the process of change over from fuel oil to oil-burning furnaces and requested them to "freely" consult the Combustion Engineer attached to the office of the Coal Commissioner.

BOMBAY SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE

Patwardhan Elected Chairman

SURAT, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): The Provincial Executive of the Bombay Socialist Party, reconstituted following the recent directive of the National Executive of the Socialist Party, met here today to consider organisational matters. Mr. Furushtas Tricumbas was in the chair.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Mohmmad Harris and Mr. Jayant Dalal were among those present.

The meeting elected Mr. Achyut Patwardhan as the Chairman of the Provincial Executive and Mr. Asoka Mehta and S. M. Joshi as Joint Secretaries.

MORE COFFEE FOR EXPORT

Government Drive

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26, (PTI): In pursuance of their export drive, the Government of India have decided to allow a substantial quantity of Indian coffee for export. It is learnt. The decision is understood to have been considered at the recent meeting of the Indian Coffee Board at Bangalore.

It has been decided that in the first instance 6,000 tons of coffee should be earmarked for export out of the estimated crop of 20,000 tons. The allocation may be further increased by as least 1,000 tons after a review of the crop position in April next.

EARTHQUAKESHOCKS NEAR TOKYO

100 Houses Collapse: Communications Cut

TOKYO, Dec. 26, (PTI-Reuters). AN earthquake early today cut rail and telephone communications around the religious centre of Nikko, about 90 miles north of Tokyo.

At Imaichi, a few miles from Nikko, nearly 100 houses and the railway station collapsed and all rail tracks within a radius of 15 miles were overturned. Officials said that so far one person was reported killed, five others were missing and three seriously hurt.
The "quake caused the bed of a river to sink over a length of 4,000 yards while the waters flooded through gaps in the banks.
The first tremors occurred at 8 a.m. local time. Strong shocks were still felt at 2 p.m. but the meteorological observatory later reported the shocks were weakening.

An eye witness at Imaichi said that the "quake caused no panic. People were standing in the streets while the shocks were going on, he stated.

"SWADESHI" TEA

CUTTACK, Dec. 26 (UPI): For the first time in its history, the Govt. House at Cuttack treated its guests to tea with "gur" instead of sugar, this evening when His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali was "at home" to over 100 guests including distinguished scholars and delegates to the Indian Historical Records Commission and Indian History Congress now in session here.

The sugarcarcity in Cuttack is felt even by Govt. House.

Booking Of Goods To E. Bengal Suspended

GAUHATI, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): Booking of goods and parcels from Assam railway stations, through and to destinations in East Pakistan, has been temporarily suspended. It is learnt here today. Passenger traffic, however, continues uninterrupted.
Booking of goods by steamers through East Pakistan is also understood to have been stopped.

POWER TRANSFER TO VIET NAM

Everything Ready

PARIS, Dec. 26 (PTI-Reuters)—Usually well-informed observers here said today that it was reasonable to expect everything was ready for the handing over of power from the French to the Viet Nam Government. Agence France Presse reported from Saigon today.

The French High Commissioner in Indo-China, M. Leon Pignon, returned to Saigon today from talks at Dalat with ex-Emperor Bao Dai, on points raised by the Franco-Viet Nam Agreement of March 8, which had been left in suspense by the committee entrusted with its application.

The talks were "cordial" th sources said.
M. Pignon was today expected to inform the Application Committee of the result of the talks and call a plenary session tomorrow.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai would probably go to Saigon to sign completed agreements on December 26, the sources added.

A LEAP TO DEATH

SEOUERABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A tragic accident which cost the life of a 17-year old girl, occurred at the All India Industrial Exhibition yesterday.

The girl, accompanied by a young lad of ten, was having a ride in a wheel. The young lad, feeling nervous, is reported to have removed the safety rod and jumped out of his own accord when he was at a height of about ten feet. He was not hurt, but the girl accompanying him, in trying to catch him, fell down on her head and sustained fatal injuries.

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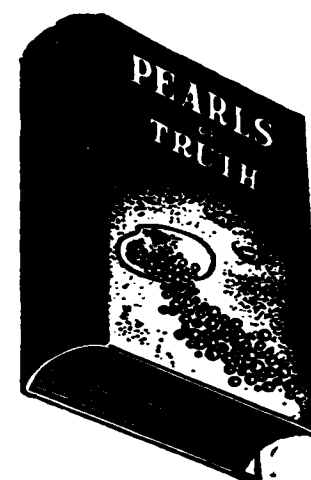
COMMENTED BY:

DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN, Indian Ambassador at Moscow, as "I am glad to see that the first edition ('Pearls of Truth') was so quickly exhausted and a second edition is now available. It means that many people have read it, and doubtless profited by it."

PROF. TAN TUN-SHAN, Director, Cheena-Bhavana, Santiniketan, as "The book 'Pearls of Truth'—2nd Edition is very useful and interesting. It will help much in enlightening humanity. I greatly appreciate such noble efforts as yours."

DR. SIR A. L. MUDALIAR, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, as "The 'Pearls of Truth'—is always by my bedside and I peruse it with a grateful feeling of calm satisfaction derived therefrom."

Apply to: M. R. APPADURAI, Vepery, MADRAS-2.



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Wanted—A Weaving Master for a Jute Mills in Northern India. Must have at least five years practical experience and possess a degree or diploma in Textile Technology or Engineering. Applications of suitable persons working in Cotton Trade may also be considered. Salary according to qualification and experience. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to Box 6673 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Master and Mate Home trade sailing vessel Steam. Also E.O.T. and class Engineer, for a steam ship, permanent job for deserving candidates. Apply with particulars and salary required to, C. S. Murthy, Andhra Trading Co., Vijayawada. 6719

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Respectable Gujarati Hindu Vegetarian Chartered Accountant wants paying guest accommodation suburb upto Matunga. Maximum 150/- all inclusive or any other suitable residence. Apply Box 1462 "Bombay Chronicle".

PROFESSIONAL

Ancient Astrology—Remit Rs. 2 by Money Order, writing any one number not exceeding 160 on M.O. coupon with your address. Do not write questions, 3 pages reading will be sent at once answering all questions in your mind. No horoscope no writing time required. Pandit R. Sankara Iyer, 19, Usman Road, T. Nagar, Madras—17. 1469

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for our retail department to canvass orders for handloom cotton and silk shirtings, coatings etc. on liberal terms. Apply to: Mewar Textiles, P.O. Falikunnu, N. Malabar. 1472

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MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Addressed stamped envelope sent to Box No. 1470 "Bombay Chronicle" brings free Ayurhdana Prasadam for success in business, shares.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
SEALED TENDERS in B-2 (Item Rate) form are invited for the supply of steel casement windows for the work of constructing Building for the Medical College at Poonia, estimated to cost Rs. 2,28,830/- approximately and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division, Poonia in his office upto 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th January 1950, and will be opened on the same day. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,288/- should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or nearest Government Treasury and the receipt chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate or Banker's certificate of the contractors financial stability without which the tender will not be accepted.

Blank tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- per copy from the office of the named officer during the office hours on all working days from 20th December to 3rd January 1950.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the undersigned Engineer, Central Circle, Poonia who reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

L. W. KALE

Executive Engineer,
Building Projects Division
Central Offices,
Poonia No. 1,
Dated 16th Dec. 1949.

(6666)

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Municipal Engineer. Details are given below:
GRADE.—Rs. 1,500-100-2,200 plus rent-free but unfurnished quarters and Rs. 200/- as Motor Car allowance. A really suitable candidate can be given a start at any stage of the time-scale.

AGE.—Not less than 35 years and preferably not more than 45 years.
QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE.—The candidate should be an Associate member of the Institute of Engineers or Associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or should possess any University degree which will exempt him from the examination of these Institutions or from the examination of an American Institution of the same status. He should have at least ten years' experience in the design and execution of important water supply drainage and other schemes usually connected with the work of a city engineer of an important town. Candidates having experience of such works in Europe or U.S.A. will be given preference.

TESTIMONIALS: Two attested copies.

TIME LIMIT FOR APPLICATIONS TO REACH THE UNDER-SIGNED:—21st January, 1950.

The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation; will be subject to Municipal rules and regulations and will have to come for an interview at his own expense.

(Sd.) C. B. DALAL,

Chief Officer,

Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,

Ahmedabad,

Date: 23-12-1949

6728

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and removal of about 300 to 400 brass of dried digested sludge manure available at the Dada Furkation Works.

Offers should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner in sealed envelopes superscribed "Offer for the purchase and removal of dried digested sludge manure" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, with a deposit of Rs. 100/- not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 25th January, 1950.

The terms and conditions for the purchase and removal of manure together with specification can be had from the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on any working day during office hours.

The dried digested sludge manure can be inspected on site by previous appointment with the Chemist-in-charge, Dada Purification Works, (Telephone No. 60158), who will give any further information that may be required.

By order of the

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Municipal Offices,

Fort, Bombay.

6725

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st December, 1949, as the Government of Bombay has declared that day a public Holiday in the Cities of Bombay, Poonia, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Deolali, Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Nadiad, Godhra, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Hubli and Gadag under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to enable Banks to make up their half-yearly and annual accounts.

C. W. MIDDLETON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1949.

6723

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(Special Engineer's Department)

TENDERS are invited for the work of "Converting the existing Crusher Godown into Municipal Printing Press at Carnac Bridge, South" and will be received by the Municipal Chief Accountant in his office at the Municipal Head Office Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1950, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.).

Tender forms containing the directions to tenderers can be had at Rs. 5/- per copy from the office of the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (Arch) (Construction Section), Improvement Trust Building, Annexe, Marban Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

6724

G.I.P. RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for printing, binding, and supplying the G.I.P. Railway Time Table and Guide. Tender form obtainable from the Stores Head Office, Gipsore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy not refundable day, Money order or cash only. Closing day Monday, the 16th January, 1950, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

6688

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

Mrs. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the undermentioned deceased persons' Estates, sell by Public Auction on Friday 30-12-49 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay:—

Estate: Mr. Balvantsingh Pal Singh: Harmonium, clothes, vessels, chairs, wooden cot, etc.
Estate: Appa Rama Salunk: clothes, vessels, thins, trunks, etc.
Estate: Bai Piroja Sorabji Doctor: vessels, clothes, trunks etc.
Estate: Jaga Bhikha: clothes, trunks, etc.

Estate: Mahomed Ebrahim: clothes, and misc. articles.
Estate: Gulab Mangaria: trunk, clothes.

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IS EPILEPSY HEREDITARY?

What is epilepsy? We only know that it is a disease that since time began has attacked rich and poor alike, great and humble. Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Byron were victims. Epilepsy has always interested men of science and at last their efforts have been crowned with success because a treatment has been found that relieves the attacks in most cases. This remarkable medicine is described in plain language in an interesting booklet entitled "Can Epilepsy be Cured?" This booklet is not for sale but is given away free to epileptics. Anyone suffering from this disease should not hesitate to request a free copy.

THE EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

Department D-2112

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FIVE MONSTERS IN INDIA THAT MUST BE KILLED

Jivraj Mehta Opens Social Workers' Conference

ADDRESSING over 300 experts in social work, NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (PTI). Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, today called for a "supreme effort" by the Government and the people alike to eradicate the "five monsters" of want, disease, ignorance, squalor and unemployment in the country.

The experts are meeting in a six-day session under the auspices of the Indian Conference of Social Workers, primarily "to undertake, promote and develop" the study of social problems. They include a large number of foreign observers.

The foreign countries represented at the conference through their observers are among others, the United States, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Australia, Japan, China, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Israel.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who was earlier elected President of the Conference, said: "Though we have at present a stable Government in the country, this stability is based on insecure foundations so long as poverty, disease and human suffering continue to blow the smouldering embers of discontent into flame. Every individual, therefore, should turn to social work as the panacea for many of the country's ills."

WORKERS WANTED

Stressing the need for full-time, well-paid workers effectively to plan and carry out welfare programmes, Dr. Mehta said: The old concept of charity, philanthropy, and patronage have to give way to the new concept of social responsibilities and duties, where social service is undertaken on the basis of mutual aid, realising that it is the duty of all to stand by one another in the interest of national wealth and welfare.

"There is place no longer for the leisurely classes trying to dabble in social work as a means of saving their conscience. No longer should the crude idea of patronage and personal pleasure of giving alms or doles, the right of the donor to give and the obligation of the derelict to receive."

PROBLEMS OF INDIVIDUAL

The task before the Conference, Dr. Mehta said, was to "correlate and analyse" the problems of the individual, the child, the mother, the working adult, his family and the community. The rapid growth of the towns and cities in the country had created many social problems which needed systematic handling. Likewise, it was necessary that the workers were less vocal—were not to be neglected.

Speaking on what he called the "physical fitness programme" for the whole nation, Dr. Mehta urged the Central and Provincial Governments to develop a separate ministry of public welfare which should prepare and execute programme of physical fitness for youths, workers and other adults.

Dr. Mehta outlined a five-pronged "mass approach" to raise the standard of living and the level of the people at large. Called the community organisation programme, the "mass approach" would embrace the problems of housing, health, social education, economic uplift through the organisation of co-operatives.

Touching on the problem of training social workers, Dr. Mehta said that according to one expert, India had at least 600,000 trained and qualified social workers.

As against this we have only about 15,000 social workers out of which hardly a couple of hundred are properly trained."

MORE SATYAGRAHA FODDER

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, December 26. A batch of Socialist workers left Allahabad for Deoria to participate in the kisan satyagraha there.

Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din Arrested

PATNA, Dec. 25 (PTI): Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din, the Socialist Labour leader of Jamshepur was arrested today in connection with the two and a half month strike in the Indian Steel and Wire Products Company, according to a telegram received at the provincial headquarters of the Socialist Party here.

Socialist Assurance To Middle Class

SURAT, Dec. 26 (PTI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Socialist leader, addressing a gathering this morning on "Socialism and the Middle Classes" said that the middle class need not be afraid of its future provided it democratised itself and helped to realise a planned economy in the country.

Indian Institute For Population Studies

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Dec. 26. (PTI): Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, former Finance Minister, Government of India, has consented to be the Chairman of the National Executive Council of the Indian Institute for Population Studies, it is learnt here. The Institute will be inaugurated early next year at Annamalai University. The Executive Council will include prominent Indian economists like Dr. Gyan Chand, Dr. P. J. Thomas, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. T. T. Krishna and Dr. Radhakrishnan, Minister.

RESEARCHES ON COSMIC RAYS

Gujarat Scientists To Read Papers

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26. Distinguished scientists of Gujarat, including Baroda University Professors of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, have resolved to attend the Indian Science Congress scheduled to commence at Poonia on January 2. Perhaps the most outstanding contribution which the atomic physicists of Ahmedabad look forward to making to the deliberations of the assembled scientists is the research in the Ahmedabad Physics Laboratory into the behaviour of cosmic rays.

They are not without confidence that some light on the composition, source, and effect of cosmic rays, will be thrown at the Congress, so that the cosmic rays might one day be made to smash the atoms for the service of man.

Some of the Greater Gujarat delegates, whose sons and daughters are under instruction in the Bombay University Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga, have resolved to make a point of accepting its Director Dr. K. Venkataraman's invitation to attend its annual gathering at which Dr. Venkataraman has requested Pandit Nehru to address the gathering as the guest of honour.

India Stepping Out Of Peace Path

TEACHERS' WARNING

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26. Forty-five teachers of the Allahabad University in a statement today said: "We are concerned to find India steadily deviating from the path of neutrality in international politics and tending to ally herself with powers which have been and are pursuing an imperialist policy. The Government of India are spending over 60 per cent of the national budget in military expenditure while cutting down expenditure on reconstruction, education, labour, etc. War is a luxury which Indian masses can ill afford."

The teachers added: "We urge all sections of the people to rally in support of the cause of peace and demand of the Government to support the following proposals in the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council:—

"1. Cessation of the war now in progress in Malaya, Indo-China and Greece;
"2. Immediate reduction of armaments and numerical force of the armies, immediate banning of atomic weapons, and destruction of the existing stockpiles;
"3. Signing of a peace pact by the great powers within the framework of the United Nations."

The statement went on: "We affirm our faith in the cause of peace. We are aware that the root of modern war lies in capitalism and imperialism and so long as this disease is not eliminated from the world, there can be no lasting and stable peace. We therefore greet the great victories against the forces of aggression, Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and China. We also hail the struggle of the colonial peoples for liberation in Malaya, Indo-China, Nigeria and other places. These are blows against world imperialism and thus a valuable contribution to the cause of peace."

March Of Science Depends On Mathematics

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S VIEW

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (UPI) THE view that mathematics was a science of great importance which formed the basis for the learning of physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography etc., was expressed by Sir C. V. Raman, while inaugurating here the 16th conference of the Indian Mathematical Society at the Senate Hall this morning.

Sir C. V. Raman said that the science of mathematics did not receive the recognition which was its due. It occupied a prominent position in learning and teaching of all other sciences. He said his long years of experience had shown him that there was nothing so efficient and concrete as the science of mathematics. It formed the real core of human knowledge.

He stressed the need for opening a number of schools for the teaching of mathematics in the country, because the knowledge of mathematics was so essential in all departments of life of man. He said that mathematicians need not necessarily be scientists, but the teacher should per force be mathematician also.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Sir C. V. Raman added: "We should not depend upon other countries for talents needed for the execution of the various developmental schemes of Government. It is no use complaining that because of want of dollars or sterling we cannot import scientific instruments or machinery, unless we need for the country. All the country's requirements should be met with."

Pacifists Should Find Solution For World Peace

Rev. Scott Urges India To Take Lead

WARDHA, December 26 (UPI)

"The United Nations Organisation is a gathering of states while pacifist organisations aim at individuals and masses. And in this sense we are different from the United Nations. It is true that U.N. has earned the disavowal of many Government and there is some amount of distrust. But it has to be admitted that it is a better and effective organisation than the League of Nations and is doing some good work."

Pacifists however believe in a different approach," observed Rev. Michael Scott, well-known champion of African Negroes and coloured people, in an interview to the United Front.

On being asked as to whether he thought that India could assume the role of a peace-maker, Michael Scott said that there was a growing need felt in many countries for a strong nation to assume that role to which India alone was worthy. He was hopeful that the pacifists would find a solution for a global peace.

Referring to the racial superiority among South African whites, Mr. Scott said that it was mostly due to fear that these natives one day would demand equal footing with the whites. This fear came mostly because these whites believed in their heart of hearts in equality and that was why they were afraid of it.

"I believe that negotiations do good to us and the whole thing depends on how we approach that negotiations," he added when asked about the result of ensuring RTC between India, Pakistan, and South Africa.

Continuing he said that in South Africa the whites who formed only one-tenth of the total population owned 50 per cent of the land. The native reserves were not able to support the native population and they were forced to go out to work on farms and in factories of the whites. The great fear among Africans was that in South Africa was incorporated in the union there could be no appeal by the natives against the application of the present land policy to more and more of their kind.

Concluding Mr. Scott said: "My purpose in coming all this way is not only to find a theoretical plan for peace but a practical means of bringing it about. This was Gandhi's idea and I sincerely believe that he was the only man of hope for this war-torn world and his was the only message that could help in bringing about a world peace."

7 MILLION AIR MILES IN 6 MONTHS

Indian Companies' Record

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (PTI) Ten Indian air transport Companies have made a record of nearly 7,407,000 miles flying during the half-year ending on June 30, 1949, according to official reports.

During the corresponding period in 1948, the total mileage covered was 5,913,320 and in the second half of the year it was 6,722,410. The total number of passengers carried during the period under review was about 190,000 and the other traffic figures were: about 2,560 tons of freight (excluding 968 tons of newspapers) and 743 tons of mails.

the aid of talents available in the country."

Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, welcoming the President and the delegates to the conference recalled that 32 years ago a similar conference was held in Madras. He said that the South should be proud of having produced a Ramanujan, the famous mathematician, who died at the premature age of 33, in 1920. He said that photographs had been taken of the manuscript left behind by Ramanujan and they would be made available to all those who were enthusiastic to take up the work left behind by that eminent world famous mathematician.

Professor Marshall Henry Stone of the University of Chicago and Professor Hermann Wold, eminent Statistician from Sweden, were among the 80 mathematical scholars from all parts of India attending the conference as delegates (adds the PTI).

NATIONAL SUICIDE Dr. Narasimha Rao, Professor of Mathematical Physics in the presidential address declared that the scientific progress of a country might be judged by the amount of mathematics it consumed.

"The surest way to commit national suicide," he said, "is to neglect mathematics."

Referring to the present-day standards of mathematics which he described as "poor," Dr. Narasimha Rao attributed it to the teaching of mathematics which was still formal and lifeless.

He said: "Our syllabus are antiquated and a student can take his highest university degree in mathematics without knowing anything on modern topics. Among the teachers even in bigger colleges and university centres, scholarship is rare and research, if there is any at all, confined to a few."

The Bombay Chronicle

THE FIRST PRESIDENT

Who will be the first President of the Indian Republic? It is surprising that little interest has been shown in this selection. The qualities required of the Head of State can be easily described. He must be a national figure who commands respect and affection from all sections of the Indian community; he must be a person who embodies in himself the national hopes and aspirations of the people; and he must be an individual who will not resume political activities after his term of office is ended. Considering that in normal conditions the first President will hold office for at most eighteen months, he must be a man to whom the presidentialty will be the crown of a political career. These are the basic considerations. There are others too which must impress the political student. Much will depend, for instance, on the precedents which are set up in the first year, regarding relations between the President and his Ministry. A too assertive individual will create many causes of friction; a too complaisant person will reduce the presidentialty to a nullity. In most nations, there has been little difficulty in deciding who will assume the President's office, after a successful revolution has brought a party into power. But conditions in India are different. There is no question here of the outstanding national figure becoming President because the President is to function largely as the constitutional Head of State. Therefore, the man who is chosen, must be a mature political mind rather than an active force, an elder statesman rather than a national political leader, a judicious person rather than an advocate of causes. And, of course, he has to be in addition a Congressman.

In the realm of Indian politics, there are three figures who immediately come to mind as fitting the bill: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the last Governor-General; Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly; and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister in the Government of India. The Maulana has not been mentioned in this connection and it is rather unfortunate because he is in so many ways an obvious choice. Mr. B. G. Kher referred to him last Friday at the Cultural Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO in terms which were not only singularly apt but even peculiarly appropriate to the discussion on who should be the first President of the Indian Republic. He said:

Maulana Azad is the living embodiment of humanistic culture. He has drunk deep but discriminatingly of the various cultural streams—Hindu, Islamic and Western. His close association with one of the noblest products of modern times, Mahatma Gandhi, has marked him out as one of the most outstanding figures of the 20th Century.

UNESCO Aims

Presiding over the session of the cultural sub-commission of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad gave a lucid explanation of the aims of this international organisation. World peace, he asserted, must be founded on the enlightenment of the individual, if it was to be enduring. Realisation by advanced nations of the futility of achieving lasting peace through negotiations only on political and economic level has led to the emergence of UNESCO which aims at opening avenues of culture and progress to the common people. In effect, UNESCO is the United Nations' instrument of approach to the people. It expects every member-nation to set up a machinery to implement its recommendations. In this country, the Government has constituted a National Commission with three sub-commissions to work in co-ordination with and to advance the objects of UNESCO. Referring to the activities of this commission, Maulana Azad observed that it could assess the cultural achievements of India and find

Thought For The Day

Give me the supreme confidence of love, this is my prayer—the confidence that belongs to life in death, to victory in defeat, to the power hidden in the fraillest beauty, to that dignity in pain which accepts hurt but disdains to return it.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

We have been long familiar with this arresting and dignified personality, and we have known what an amount of tact and charm and facility of expression he can bring to bear in very difficult situations.

We need not add to this well-deserved tribute except to express the hope that if he has not been considered for the first Presidency, it is only because the Congress leadership feels that he has before him many more years of useful service to the country, which would make it inadvisable to appoint him to a transition office.

The next choice is Mr. Rajagopalachari who qualifies for the office for the same reason as was instrumental in making him the last Governor-General. There is in addition the fact that he has filled that post with adequacy and has acquired some measure of experience. It requires very good reason for disturbing the existing arrangements regarding the Head of the State for the short period that unfolds before the first President. It is true that Mr. Rajagopalachari has of late been speaking of his reluctance to shoulder more official burdens but that, if anything, is a qualification because the first President is not expected to continue in active politics after his term ends and it should not be very difficult to persuade Rajaji to postpone his decision to retire for a year or two. The PTI news report, of going on at Sardar Patel's residence at New Delhi, seemed to suggest that the Congress High Command was in favour of retaining Rajaji as the Head of the State and that objectors had been persuaded to withdraw their insistence. But apparently this report had to be considerably modified and from all indications it appears as though the final choice has fallen on Dr. Rajendra Prasad. If this is true, it speaks much for the high sense of duty of the veteran Bihar Congressman that, despite his ill-health, he is ready to undertake this post of service to the nation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has just piloted the constituent Assembly through the difficult days of constitution-making. He is thus the symbol of successful co-operative effort, the first that has been made by Free India. If the choice of the Congress leaders has fallen on him, it indicates the recognition they have of the tremendous strain that it has meant to Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the necessity of preserving that co-operation for years to come. As the Head of the State, the President is the custodian of our constitutional rights. It will be the task of the first President to lay the foundation of the democratic institutions that have been blue-printed in our Constitution, and in this task he will have the full co-operation of his Cabinet and of the country.

Referring to the Prime Minister's insistence that no food should be imported from abroad in 1952, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, President of the Indian Economic Conference, said, "I am very apprehensive of the psychological shock that will follow if we have to import foodgrains in 1952 in spite of our best efforts to increase domestic production." Being neither economist nor psychologist, I am very apprehensive of what will happen to us if we do import foodgrains that we may have to eat, etc. etc.

Mr. Jairamdas Mulattram, the Food Minister, wants the people to be educated on the badness of black-marketing. But shouldn't we begin with the people's representatives in the Government?

Two politicians, poles apart, have thought it fit to remember "the good old days" and assert that the country would be better off under the British. The first one is Mr. P. K. Atre, author, journalist, dramatist and now a socialist politician. He claimed at a meeting at Villa Parle that "under the Congress Raj civil liberties have been enjoyed up to an extent never heard of even under the British Raj." Much of Mr. Atre's exaggeration may be excused as he has a humourist's licence. But we would prefer that Mr. Atre does not let his fertile imagination run riot while he is talking in politics. It is dishonest to say that civil liberties are curtailed today more than under the British. If it were so, many politicians would not have been allowed to utter half-truths and make veiled insinuations from public platforms. We would not have read the unfair criticism and foul abuse of the Congress and its leaders in the opposition, communal and yellow press. It is our ideal to make India a secular democracy where all points of view can be freely expressed as long as they do not incite people to violence or preach sedition against the republic. The other politician who thought fit to invoke the days of the British Raj, was the Hindu Mahasabha leader Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who said, "I was prosecuted and was to be hanged. Fortunately, I have been set free. The prosecution was with a venom from the Congress against its political opponent, a venom not shown by the British." Mr. Savarkar omitted to mention that he got a fair trial and was not hanged. Today, he is again free to propagate his communal views and advocate setting up of a theocracy in opposition to the national ideal. Mr. Savarkar is free and functioning; it is itself a triumph for the principles of the secular democracy which we cherish so much.

Users' Tears

One of the major benefits under the Congress Raj in the Province, so far, has been the enactment of the Bombay Money Lenders' Act. It is now learnt that a deputation of the Shroff Moneylenders' Association waited upon Mr. M. M. Nimbalkar, Minister for Development and Co-operation, and presented him a long catalogue of their grievances. The sum and substance of their grouse against the Act was that, it made money lending difficult for them and borrowing difficult for those in need of their "assistance".

Tête-à-Tête

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Hindu Mahasabha had been accused of giving support to the last war. They were dubbed as recruiting sergeants. The Mahasabha had given the call to Hindu youth to join the army with a definite purpose. It was a "double policy". They sent Hindu youth into the army, the Hindu ranks, Negroes would have been brought over to India to resist the Japanese.

—V. D. SAVARKAR.

"After Independence," said Vir Savarkar at Calcutta, "the Government is run by the Hindu As, for example, the Governor-General is a Hindu, so also is the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. The Army and Air Forces are all being manned by Hindus."

Mr. Savarkar, we are happy to note, is easily satisfied. But then why does he not mention that the opposition is also Hindu, and that the traditional Hindu pastime of internal dissension has also been maintained?

"Could people lay their hands on their hearts and say that they were all angels?" asked Mr. Savarkar, apropos of black-marketing.

Suppose they could, what will Mr. Savarkar do about it? Or, for that matter, even suppose they could not? Must we all become angels before black-marketers are punished?

Addressing the Pacifists at Sewagram, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he was doubtful whether "a person like himself connected with the public activities of this country and with the Government could take such a prominent part in convening a meeting of world pacifists."

Should he not to have thought of this earlier?

By the way, our Junior Colleague infers from this that Dr. Rajendra Prasad is certain to be our first President.

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Mind Of Maharashtra

By Observer

THERE is well-justified jubilation among those who lead the Bahu Jana Samaj party. In the by-election for a seat in the Legislative Assembly for the district of Kolaba, the Peasant and Worker's party candidate secured in a tripartite election 14,030 votes while the Congress candidate obtained 500 less. It is no satisfaction to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to be fobbed off, now, with the excuse that, but for the intrusion of the socialist candidate, everything would have continued lovely in the Congress garden.

From a correspondent in the Kolaba district I learnt last week that the local Congress organisation had not been nursing the constituency with vigour and foresight. As regards its capacity to obtain the desired result, it had almost misled the Central body which woke up to the true situation, when too late. Mr. Shankarrao Deo, a prominent leader of Maharashtra, made speeches. The Congress poured out comforting words about success in sight. The Peasant's Party men, however, had three important factors at their command. Commodity prices have risen to more than a third since the last election. The election was held—and they blamed the Congress for it. Sugar was not available—and they blamed the Congress for it. One comment was "Shankarrao utters sweet words but can he sweeten reality?"

The third factor was a curious one. Some of the Peasant's party men have made much of the fact that the Indian Union is a secular state. Therefore in their eyes, it was an anti-Hindu State. This propaganda about Hinduism being in danger worked well. Of the socialist candidate, Mr. Gaikwad, much can be said, but only later. He is no doubt a coming man. In the present election he secured more than seven thousand votes, to the great discomfiture of Mr. Tuldas Jadhav's friends. That ardent politician will certainly like a by-election in south Satara where the Bahu Jana Samaj has a good following.

Public health in Maharashtra continues to be lamentable. Since the Congress Ministry came into power, some attention has been paid to public health affairs. Three years ago matters were utterly deplorable. It is true that in our places of pilgrimage there is a qualified man or two to give the poor pilgrims an injection against contagious disease, although he cannot inject into them common sense enough to observe laws of public hygiene.

But the problem of battering the health of school children in our urban areas remains acute, while in our rural areas it remains neglected. I was amazed to find that in Poona in a secondary school for girls, out of nineteen cases examined for eye trouble, sixteen were found suffering from myopia. The investigation was undertaken by an eye-specialist of more than fifty years experience. What we want in Maharashtra is investigations of this type conducted patiently under University auspices. This is a matter which requires finance. If research work done by the University can be paid out of Central revenues, then alone the problem will be tackled efficiently.

SOCIALIST POSITION

What will be the socialist's position in the next general election? What will be the strength of the party in Maharashtra when it prepares earnestly for the coming counting of the votes under adult franchise? The former question is difficult to answer unless one studies carefully the second.

At present socialist activity is much in evidence in Nagar, in a portion of the Nasik district, in Sholapur and in parts of the Konkan where Congress work consists in merely asking the villagers to miss meal. The socialists in Maharashtra are able to judiciously finance, but amongst them one does not find young men who have the patience to study day-to-day problems which affect the lives of the poor. They are too much in the clouds. Of course they are far better than the Communists.

STEADY PROGRESS

The University of Maharashtra

FRANKLY SPEAKING

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The solicitude expressed in the latter part of their statement, is no doubt, highly commendable and does them credit. But, it would have been more to the point, if they had stuck to their own grievances and not trotted out the grievances of the impetuous and the needy, whose distress is the source of their own political activity. Apart from this sentimental irrelevance, their request that they must be allowed to charge "expenses and more reasonable interest", is highly untenable.

Force And Fraud

Petty moneylenders—Marwaris and Pathans—had become the very bane of existence of the common people of Bombay, before this enactment. The Pathan moneylenders, whose activities have been practically extinguished by this Act, deserve special mention. Their usual practice was to advance petty sums of money—the upper limit was about a hundred rupees—on a quarter of the amount in advance and charge about 300 per cent interest on the total amount. They not only depended on the law, for the recovery of the money, but on sheer brute force also. These transactions, shabbings and murders were not unknown. It was a common spectacle to see hordes of these men hanging on at the gates of textile mills for workers to come out on pay-day and relieve them of a good percentage of their monthly earnings. The Act put an end to this parasitical existence and afforded welcome protection to the working classes. The Marwaris were in a class by themselves. They knew all the tricks of the law, and hoodwinked it every time, on the cool assumption that the law is an ass, and was there only to be circumvented. There was nothing on which they did not advance money—wearing apparel, the wife's gold and silver trinkets and even cooking utensils—all at exorbitant interest and for bonds double and treble of the amount actually lent out. It was a common practice among them not to acknowledge receipt for interests or instalments paid, and to sue in a court of law for the whole amount, when waiting became unsuitable. It must be said to the credit of the Government, that all these mal-practices were brought into check by the enactment of this law. It made borrowing as difficult as lending and people realised the excellent good sense in the advice to neither a borrower nor a lender be. It is to be hoped that the Government will not grant any concessions to the deception, for it will gradually, but thoroughly, undo the good work

Fanning The Flames

While India is busy professing goodwill to the Commonwealth, we cannot say that certain members of the Commonwealth reciprocate that feeling. The attitude of the Malayan Government to India is well-known. We wonder whether the polite but aloof friendliness shown by the last Australian Government will be continued by the new regime. On top of this comes the revelation that Canada has sold eight million dollars worth military supplies and arms to Pakistan. The spokesman of the Canadian Government explained that India was informed of the deal and India had the things which Canada was shipping to Pakistan. Go they seem to have hastened to make up that deficit! The official added that "they thought they could sell arms quite freely to any member of the Commonwealth." While the Indian-Pakistan dispute is likely to break into an open conflict any moment, does not this supply of arms to one party look a bit un-Commonwealthlike? This is pouring oil on the conflagration instead of helping to put it out. It will not be a bad idea while a dispute is before the UN, it should prohibit all countries from supplying arms to any of the parties to the dispute.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Spices Speculation

Like Solomon, the Slow of the schoolboys' fable the Government of Bombay came out late last week with their stern warning to the dealers' associations concerned in the trade that forward trading in a formidable list of commodities such as pepper and other spices like betelnuts, cardamoms, chillies, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, turmeric and nutmeg was prohibited categorically under the Spices (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944 under the Defence of India Rules and kept in force subsequently by the Government of India under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. Under this warning the Government made it known to all parties concerned that severe action would be taken against any person who contravened it.

Not only has the Government tried to go out and buy a quarter of a pound of black pepper for his domestic consumption and found that it was out of his reach, because of the height to which its price had been pushed, would want more quarters and more warning. But being a harassed person on all sides, whenever he happens to turn for any of his easy requirements he may legitimately be forgiven if he is prone to use the language against the Government for such highly futile after-the-fact gestures on their part which neither help the long suffering public nor are calculated to breed any respect for law in the hearts of the speculators, profiteers and black marketers.

For nearly a year all the speculative elements who migrated from Kalahevi (cotton futures) to Delhi street from thence to Mandvi (cardamoms) and with only a small step from Mandvi to Bunder road to Sheth Memon street and then on to the Bullion Exchange having squeezed all these markets in turn to their fill had concentrated on black pepper open, active and more often pepper futures had been going on, on a scale never before witnessed in this modest commodity for more than six months. Prices had been pushed up to over three thousand rupees a hundred following the same tactics that were employed in the other markets named above. There were talks of taking it to five thousand. Badias amounting to lakhs had been extracted from the speculators. Fortunes had been made and lost and finally all the innocent sheep had been slaughtered in one grand melee.

When the professionals had eaten the fruit and scattered the seed and the sheep had been trampled on by the wayward men when nothing else was left except the final the Government could if they liked come and do the sweeping of the floor and clearing the debris. The Government, which has been asleep when the innocents were being slaughtered took their cue saw the all-clear signal and hastened to come out with its warning.

For months past, when I could hear nothing else while travelling on many occasions in the suburban trains and buses but the tale and mendi talk in murri (black pepper) the din could not get past armed sentries at the Secretariat, the din could not sleep when the innocents were being slaughtered took their cue saw the all-clear signal and hastened to come out with its warning.

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INDONESIA WILL BE FREE TODAY

Capital Prepares For The Event

JOGJAKARTA, (Batavia) Dec. 26, (PTI):— Over 70 million Indonesian people inhabiting nearly 2,500 islands, big and small, which constitute the Indonesian Archipelago would become free at 5 p.m. (local time) tomorrow, December 27, 1949.

With the blessings of world opinion symbolised by the United Nations, and in agreement with the accredited leadership of the country, Indonesia would on that day enter a new phase of relationship with the Dutch, who have for centuries ruled over their destinies. Free, independent and sovereign Indonesia would, beginning from that day, endeavour to work in co-operation with the Dutch for the development of her resources and for the prosperity of her people.

Enthusiastic Indonesians tonight thronged the streets of this city, which changes its name to Jakarta and becomes the capital of the new United Republic of Indonesia. The city was a blaze of red and white—the Republican Colours—with every house proudly displaying a flagstaff ready to hoist the National Flag, called Dwirarna, half an hour after dawn. Huge gateways lined with floral arches were being built in the narrow bazaars and thoroughfares.

NATIONS INVITED

Representatives of the 17 nations which participated in the New Delhi Conference on Indonesia in January last have been specially invited to attend the transfer-of-power ceremony here. Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Pakistan, Siam and the Philippines have arrived here to participate in the ceremony.

All the consular corps representatives of other countries who already function in Jakarta are also being invited.

SIMPLE CEREMONY

At the Governor-General's palace in Koneisplein in the heart of Batavia, the Dutch flag would be lowered at 5 P.M. after the last Dutch Crown Representative, Dr. Lovink formally hands over to the Sultan of Jogjakarta. Simultaneously with this, Dr. Hatta, the Prime Minister of the Republic, would receive the charter of sovereignty from Queen Juliana at Amsterdam.

Dr. Lovink would then leave for the airport and take off for the Hague.

The Indonesian flag would be hoisted over the palace and in the huge Central Park in Koneisplein. President Sukarno, Head of the new State, would arrive at the Kemayuran airfield the next day morning.

Republican troops would present arms and lead the President in procession to the palace. The President will then make a proclamation of independence for the people of Indonesia.

BACKGROUND

It was on January 1946 that President Sukarno left Batavia and shifted his capital to Jogjakarta. British and Indian troops, who were the allied occupation force under Lord Mountbatten's command here had already landed at Batavia at the time. Dutch forces had also begun to come in. This led to clashes in various parts of the city. It became apparent that the future of the Republican movement would be in danger if the Government continued to function from Batavia. The President then decided to shift the headquarters of the Government and of himself to the centre of Java, Jogjakarta.

Under the leadership of the Minister of Defence, the Republican Army and the police have instituted elaborate measures to ensure peace and safety for the thousands of Dutch women and children in the city.

Tuesday and Wednesday have been proclaimed as national holidays. Since these days follow Christmas and Boxing Day there

would be an uninterrupted period of four holidays.

To present any hardship to the people as a result of this, appeals have been made by the Chairman of the National Preparatory Committee and Minister without portfolio, Dr. Mohammed Roem, to the business and commercial community in Batavia and elsewhere to keep their premises open for business, during the holidays.

VESTIGES TO GO

All emblems indicating Netherlands' sovereignty over Indonesia, on the uniforms of functionaries in Indonesian service, would disappear on the day the Republic of Indonesia Serikat comes into being. Instructions have been issued that these symbols must be replaced by the symbol RIS from that date.

Dutch men in the service of the new State would be asked to refrain from flying the Dutch national tricolour.

While the focal point of attention on Dec. 27 and 28 would be the head-quarters of the new State, Jakarta (Batavia), preparations are being made to celebrate the national Independence Day in all seats of the Federal States as well as in all the important cities and towns.

BRITISH RECOGNITION

LONDON: A British Foreign Office spokesman formally announced today that Britain will grant full de jure recognition to the United Republic of Indonesia as soon as the new state comes into being tomorrow.

A usually well informed source said that relations will be established by that despatch of greetings from Mr. Ernest Bevin British Foreign Secretary to the Indonesian Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Mohammed Hatta.

The Foreign Office spokesman added that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald British High Commissioner in South-East Asia, who was flown to Batavia for the local ceremonies, has been appointed special Ambassador for the occasion.

INDIA'S GREETINGS

NEW DELHI: The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Prime Minister of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia:—

"On behalf of the people and the Government of India, I send warmest congratulations to the people and the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. India has followed with admiration the efforts of the people of Indonesia to secure their freedom and to reach that goal should have been reached in an atmosphere of peace and friendliness."

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AND CABINET RESIGN

DAMASCUS, Dec. 26, (PTI-Reuters): The Syrian President Hashim Atassi, who was elected head of the State earlier this month, today submitted his resignation to the Russian Kikhya, President (Speaker) of the Assembly.

The new Syrian Cabinet, formed by Nazim el Kodsi Bey Saturday night resigned 24 hours later without any reason being given, it was disclosed earlier today.

UNDERGROUND FORCES WARNED

KARTOUM, SUDAN: A warning against "underground forces at work in the Sudan" has been given here by the Governor General, Sir Robert Howe.

After referring to the constitutional changes which have taken place in the country during the past year, he said he hoped the Sudan would achieve peace without disorder, which was the secret of progress.

"I do not believe that this aim can be achieved in a Communist system such as we see at work in a great part of the world today," he went on.

"It has been said that it cannot happen here—in a Moslem country whose faith is based on a conviction of the inherent value of the individual but the answer is that it has happened to 23 million Moslems now within the Soviet Union."

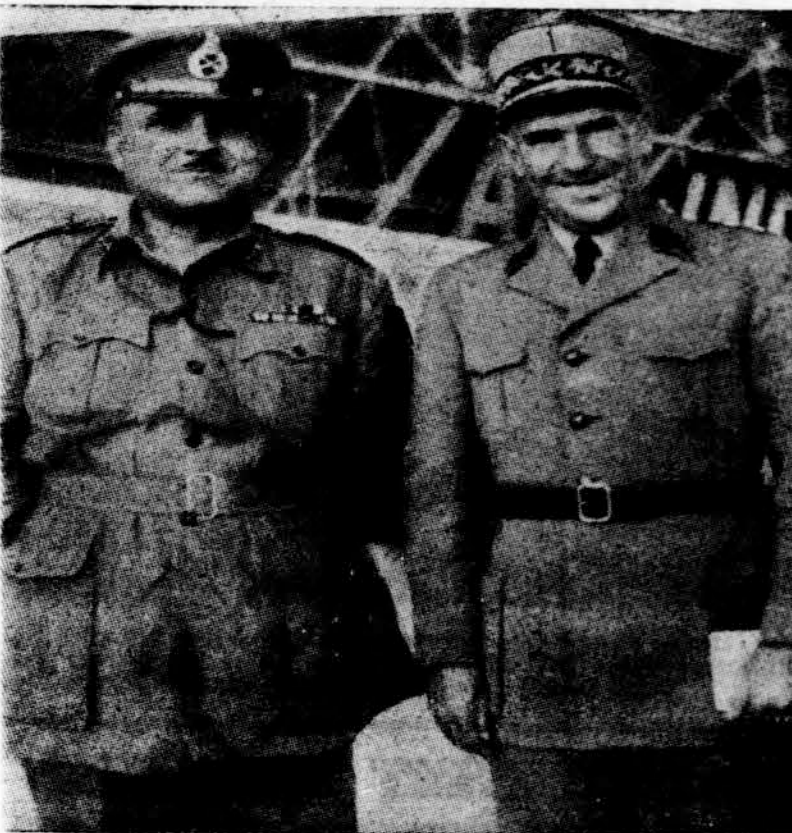
"There are, in fact, signs that it is beginning to happen here, and underground forces are at work. We should be on our guard. The student and intellectual should remember that Communism denies the existence of the intelligentsia as a class and labour should remember that under Communism the trades union is an instrument of the State"—PTI-Reuters.

MR. R. E. DIWAKAR

NAGPUR, Dec. 26 (UPI): Mr. R. E. Diwakar, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, is arriving here on December 27 by plane and will fly back to Delhi on December 30. During his three-day stay Mr. Diwakar is expected to visit Sevagram also.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 26 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General in South East Asia, flew to Batavia today to represent the United Kingdom at tomorrow's celebration of the transfer of Dutch sovereignty to the Indonesians.

MOUNTAIN SOLDIER OF SWITZERLAND



Col. Dr. K. Brunner, Swiss Army Officer and expert in mountain warfare who has been specially invited by the Government of India to train men of the Indian Army, snapped with Maj. Gen. Brar, just before he left for Geneva.

ACCELERATE PACE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Sir Visveswarayya's Appeal To Government

NEW DELHI, December 26:—The Governor General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, today inaugurated the joint twentieth annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and the first annual meeting of the Central Board of Geophysics, attended by engineers from all parts of the country.

Mr. Rajagopalachari told the engineers, "The future of India rests on your imagination and your common-sense. All our progress rests on what you achieve with the aid of the existing manpower and material resources and our available credit."

NO GOING BACK

Mr. A. R. Venkataswamy, President of the twentieth annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation, declared that no Indian desired to go back to the old and ancient days when man's needs were few. Today the least progressive among men could not do without a railway train, a motor bus, a radio, a daily newspaper or perhaps, even a refrigerator. Luckily India had all the natural resources that America had, unlike the countries of Western Europe where there were serious shortages. In the last 50 years, America had, by using mechanical energy, built up her prosperity. Let every Indian claim the next half of the century as his half to build up India's material prosperity.

Sir M. Visveswarayya in a message of the meeting expressed the hope that the Board would appeal to the Government to accelerate the pace of industrialisation and publish plans, particularly for industries, for the next five years and 10 years respectively and publish regularly the results achieved.

KND'S LEADERS WANT PEACE TERMS

RANGOON, Dec. 26 (UPI): Since the fall of Sabudown, the stronghold of the Karens in the Pegu-Yoma area, the Kndos are reported to be evacuating with their children and womenfolk to the Karen villages on the Pegu-Yoma, west of Nyaung-U. It is also reported that their number in Yungoo has gone down to great extent and it is surmised that the Kndos will move out of the Yungoo area probably in a couple of weeks' time.

The Kndos in the deltas and Bassein areas are reported to be surrendering in increasing numbers. According to press reports the Kndos in other areas are eager to surrender on terms and are seeking opportunities for the same.

U. S. OIL INTERESTS FEEL FULL EFFECT OF CRIPPS POLICY

Sequel To Australia's Decision To Abolish Petrol Rationing

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26, (UPI): Behind the decision of the new Menzies Government to abolish petrol rationing in Australia (probably next month) is the anxiety of American oil interests to sell petrol for £'s to save their markets in the sterling area.

The Americans, now feeling the full effect of the Cripps "squeeze" are offering to sell petrol for sterling provided they are permitted to use the cash mainly for new installations outside America.

The knowledge that this position has been developing is reported to have been shared by the Attlee and Cripps Governments.

But Sir Stafford Cripps had planned to keep out dollar petrol while building up a refining industry powerful enough to challenge the Americans. This would have given Britain future freedom from dollar petrol and struck a serious blow at America's domination of the world's oil markets.

In Australia, the American Vacuum Oil Company realised this. It has put its sterling profits into a gigantic plant in Melbourne, and is planning others.

The Australian Labour Government reimposed petrol rationing at the insistence of Sir Stafford Cripps.

The new Australian treasurer, Mr. Arthur Fadden, has emphasised for months that he could get all the petrol Australia needed without spending dollars. He is now expected to "throw open" the Socialist pact to limit petrol imports from American sources.

MACHINERY TO ENFORCE UNIFORM POLICY

Labour Ministers' Decision

MYSORE, December 26, (PTI): The two-day conference of the Labour Ministers of provinces, States, Unions and States meeting here today decided that suitable machinery should be devised to enforce uniform labour policy throughout India.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, presided.

Important members of the ILO who are here in connection with the Governing Body meetings also attended by invitation.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram surveying the scope of the work of the conference said, "The most urgent and important of all our problems is of large scale retrenchment which unfortunately is taking place in some industries for various reasons. Where retrenchment is inevitable we have to take suitable action to minimise the hardship which retrenchment involves."

The days of laissez faire are over. Neither the Government nor the employer can stand aside and leave the retrenched personnel entirely to their fate. I hope we shall in the course of our discussion be able to evolve a sound policy of providing relief to the retrenched personnel."

It may not be found possible to enforce minimum wages in all the scheduled industries within the prescribed time limit, that is by the end of March 1950. But a beginning has to be made and those industries in which labour is most sweated should be taken up first.

AGRICULTURE

"In agriculture, we have an additional year in which to introduce minimum wages, but in this period there is much that remains to be done. It may not be practicable to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers without proper appreciation of the conditions of employment and systems of wage payment. The Government of India have started an agricultural labour inquiry which is now making fair progress, thanks to the co-operation of the provincial and States Governments."

Referring to industrial housing problem the Labour Minister said, "Failure to provide housing will seriously affect production and thereby add to the difficulties of the Government and employers alike. No Government can expect peace in society, and no employer peace in industry, if housing conditions continue to be as they are today."

Concluding, Mr. Jagjivan Ram expressed his appreciation of the sense of duty and patriotism of Indian workers and said: "As the cost of living has not shown any noticeable decline, real wages have not improved. The housing situation has also deteriorated. Nevertheless the intensity of industrial unrest, as evidenced by the statistics of industrial disputes is much less than in most industrial countries. We cannot, however, count on the workers' patriotism and sense of duty indefinitely. Every possible effort has, therefore, to be made to improve the condition of the working class."

Earlier Mr. Jagjivan Ram said it was symbolic that the Labour Ministers Conference and the session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. should both be held in this progressive city.

After the address by Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Conference proceeded to review the labour policy and administration in the provinces and States with special reference to unemployment, housing, application of minimum wages, social insurance, agricultural labour inquiry and general labour conditions and relations.

UNIFORM POLICY

Representatives of provinces and States urged that there should be uniformity of labour policy and administration all over the country and it was decided that suitable machinery should be devised to enforce uniform principles. The question of fixation of wages in relation to the efficiency of the worker and the need for training trade union workers was also discussed. It was pointed out that though there were difficulties in achieving the former, the question would be examined, and in the latter case, steps would be taken to set up institutions for training workers in the trade union movement.

With reference to the employment exchanges it was pointed out that as the Central Government had recently extended the term of the settlement organisation upto July 1952, no decision regarding its future could be taken at this stage, as economic conditions would be different at that time. However, it was observed that the training scheme was the most important aspect of the work of this organisation and efforts should be made to expand it.

Reviewing development of factory inspection services, the Conference observed that whereas the number of factories had more than doubled since 1946, being about 30,000 today, the number of inspectors had only increased by about one-third. It was felt that if a sufficiently high standard of inspection was to be maintained, the number of inspectors had to be strengthened by the early appointment of medical inspectors of factories, provision of transport to inspectors to visit a larger number of factories, and equipping factory inspectors with apparatus for carrying out surveys of environmental conditions. It was further decided to provide adequate facilities for inspectors to visit other provinces to study any particular problem and encourage them to attend training and re-

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS BOMBAY, December 26: The Governor of Bombay received Commodore H. R. Ingo Jones, Mr. and Mrs. V. Chandavarkar and Miss Chandavarkar came to tea.

PAKISTAN ENVOY

Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner in England, arrived in Karachi on Sunday noon London by air on a fortnight's visit for consultations with the Pakistan Government.

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26, (UPI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Prabhavati Devi, left for Bombay by air this morning after a ten-day stay in the State. During his sojourn here, he was presented with a purse of Rs. 70,000.

Efforts Should Be Made To Bridge East-West Gulf

SUGGESTION MADE BY PACIFISTS

SEVAGRAM, Dec. 26, (UPI): There was general opinion, in the World Pacificists' Conference today, that an effort should be made to establish every possible bridge with Russia, whether personally, through the churches and other organisations where contacts already existed or through official channels.

The conflict ideologies formed the principal item of discussion of the Conference today. The subject was introduced by Dr. Beausen Tseng (China) and Heins Kraschutski (Germany).

TWO TYPES

Dr. Tseng contrasted the "Martha Type" of western culture with the "Mary Type" which was more typical of the east. The oriental conception of Government had been traditionally that it should interfere as little as possible with the individual and as a result of this, whenever conflict had arisen in the past, the highly organised western states had generally been victorious. In modern times, the east had sometimes produced the winner of western industrialism, imitations of the western model. The present conflict in China should be regarded in the light of Chinese history and there was some possibility that Communism in China might take a road of its own, he said.

LAWLESSNESS IN "AZAD" AREAS

Disillusioned Kashmiris Pour Into Srinagar

SRINAGAR, Dec. 26, (UPI): The number of Kashmiri Muslims escaping out of Pakistan-held parts of Kashmir and pouring into Srinagar is increasing daily. Amongst the latest arrivals are some prominent workers of the so-called Muslim Conference who have experienced complete disillusionment with policy of the Pakistan Government and her satellites in the so-called "Azad" areas. Besides the discontents about a systematic campaign to dispossess the Kashmiri of even elementary civil rights, the statements given by these people speak of the worsening conditions in the areas, with bands of armed men kidnapping and murdering have become a daily affair.

President to appoint a Central Parliamentary Board in order to set up candidates in the elections to the different legislatures on behalf of the organisation.

EVACUEE ORDINANCE: By a resolution the Mahasabha expressed a strong disapproval of the ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of India for the administration of Evacuee property and deplored the "unsympathetic and haphazard policy followed by them in the matter of giving adequate relief to the refugees displaced from East and West Pakistan."

UPF adds: A resolution moved by Shri V. G. Deshpande, stated that the aims of the Mahasabha were "the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of the Hindu Rashtra, Hindu race, Hindu culture and Hindu Potry and as means to that end, to achieve Hindu raj and re-establish the integrity of our Bharatiya State."

CHENGITU ENCIRCLED: **HONG KONG, Dec. 26, (PTI-Reuters):** Chinese Communists indicated in a broadcast from Peking last night that Chengtu, in Szechuan Province, was still in Nationalist hands, adding that their forces were "tightening the ring" round the city. Unconfirmed reports from Chinese Nationalist sources in Hainan Island on Christmas Eve said that Chengtu, last Chinese stronghold on the Chuan-Ching mainland, had fallen to the Communists.

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DILIP BOSE SURPRISES GEOFFREY PAISH

Mitic Beaten By Deyro In Asian Tennis

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (PTI). R. Deyro, Philippines' No. 2, completely surprised Yugoslavia's No. 1 and a seeded player, D. Mitic, in straight sets to enter the quarter-final of the men's singles in the International Lawn Tennis Championships of Asia at the Calcutta South Club this afternoon. India's No. 1, Dilip Bose, earned a creditable victory over Geoffrey L. Paish, Britain's No. 2, in three sets in the third round. Mitic, Yugoslavia's No. 2, also had an easy win over another seeded player, J. Falada, Yugoslavia's No. 3, in two sets. Quarter-final today were: Sumant Misra (India) H Weiss (Argentina) and P. Washer (Belgium) all with straight set victories. Misra and Weiss eliminated two seeded players in M. Branovic (Yugoslavia) and R. Abdessalam (France) respectively.

Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K.L.A. Tucker of Britain crossed into the penultimate round in the ladies' doubles where they meet Mrs. Weiss (Argentina) and Mrs. Nelly Adamson (France). They defeated an India pair, Miss P. Khanna and Mrs. S. R. Mody today.

In the second round of the mixed doubles P Washer (Belgium) and Miss "Gussie" Moran (USA), having won the first set after a close fight, were taken to fourteen games, seven each, every point of which was keenly contested by Jimmy Mehta and Mrs. Cargin of India. The umpire decided to stop the match on account of falling light and falling temperature and to resume it tomorrow. The ladies in this match outshone their partners and Mrs. Cargin was the star performer.

The following were the results: MEN'S SINGLES (Third round):—S.C. Misra (India) beat M. Branovic (Yugoslavia) 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, R. Deyro (Philippines) beat D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, Dilip K. Bose (India) beat G.L. Paish (Britain) 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (First round): Mrs. P.C. Todd and Miss G. Morgan (USA) beat Mrs. C. Cargin and Mrs. Nereville (India) 6-2, 6-3, Mrs. B. Hilton and Miss K.L.A. Tucker (Britain) beat Mrs. S.R. Mody and Miss P. Khanna (India) 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Third round):—H. Weiss (Argentina) beat R. Abdessalam (France) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) and C. Falada (Yugoslavia) 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—(First round): V. Cernik (Czech) and C. Spychala (born in Poland) beat Vishnu Mohan and D. Madhav Rao (India) 3-6, 3-5, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, P. Amporn and C. Garmona (Philippines) beat J.E. Tew and W.H.S. Michaelmore (India) 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (First round):—J.M. Kantawalla and Miss L.M. Merchant (India) beat C. Srinivasan and Mrs. Chinappa (India) 6-1, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES (Second round): D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. P.C. Todd (USA) beat C. Garmona (Philippines) and Miss L. Woodbridge (India) 6-3, 6-1, G.D. Oakley (Britain) and Miss Tuckey (Britain) beat S.C. Misra (India) and Mrs. S.R. Mody (India) 7-5, 6-4, C. Spychala (Poland) and Miss J. Quertier (Britain) beat Finkelraut and Miss Korenfeld (Israel) 6-0, 6-2, G. L. Paish and Mrs. B. Hilton (Britain) beat Mahindra Singh (India) and Miss V. Alexy (India) 6-0, 6-3.

6-3, V. Cernik (Czech) and Miss G. Hoehling (Britain) beat J. Peten (Belgium) and Miss P. Khanna (India) 6-4, 6-2, P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss G. Moran (USA) vs J.M. Mehta and Mrs. Cargin (India) (unfinished to be resumed tomorrow) 6-4, 7-7 (in favour of Washer and partner).

MEN'S DOUBLES (second round):—K.B. Madan and N. Kumar beat S.M. Sajjar and Farkunda (India) 11-9, 6-3, 6-4.

CEYLON TENNIS TEAM FOR INDIA

COLOMBO, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association has announced a four-member team to participate in the All India Tennis Championships which commence at Madras on January 16.

The players are Miss Sheila Roberts, Miss C. Fonseka, F. J. De Saram and L. P. Ernst. In addition, four others have been selected as the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association to make the trip at their own expense. They are Mrs. E. Wileywardene, Miss. Fonseka, F. G. Dalpathadu and C. I. Gunese-kera.

In the Day's Sport

BILLIARDS

Byeulla YMCA.
6 p.m. V. K. Nasta vs G.K. Wagle (-250)
8-15 p.m. V.C. Mitera (-250) vs P. Mascarenhas (-250)

HOCKEY

Cooperage
2-30 p.m. Rula vs Siddarth (Inter-College).
3-45 p.m. Bhimraj vs BB & CI Rly. 'B' (First Division).
4-45 p.m. St. Xavier's 'A' vs City 'A' (Senior Duran).
Faral Cyclist Ground
3 p.m. Telephone Club vs G.P. 'C'.
4 p.m. Goan 'C' vs Chartered Bank (Third Division).

Bengal Wins Men's Title

INTER-PROVINCIAL TABLE TENNIS

HYDERABAD (Dn), Dec. 26 Bengal won the Men's Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championship here tonight, beating Bombay by five matches to three.

Bombay, however, retained the Women's championship, beating Hyderabad by three matches to nil. The following is the final position of the respective teams in the men's section of the inter-provincial championships this year: Bengal 8 points, Bombay 7, Madras 6, Mysore 5, Delhi 4, Hyderabad 3, Ceylon 2 and Andhra 1. East Punjab failed to secure even a single point.

In the women's section Bombay secured 4, points, Hyderabad 3, and Madras, East Punjab and Bengal 1 each.

J. V. Satchidananda Rao, of Madras beat M. V. S. Vittal, of Mysore in two straight games, 21-19, 21-15, here this morning in the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships.

J. V. S. Rao has thus maintained his unbeaten record in this year's inter-provincial matches. Madras also beat Mysore this morning and now takes the third position in this year's Inter-Provincial Championships. Bombay and Bengal will meet this evening to decide the winner of the championship in the men's section, while Bombay and Hyderabad will fight, also this evening, to decide the winner in the Women's Inter-Provincial.

Reckoning one point for each win the following was the position of the respective teams before the resumption of matches at the All Saints School this morning.

MEN'S SECTION: Bengal and Bombay 7 points each; Madras and Mysore 4 points each; Delhi 3, Hyderabad 2, Ceylon 1 and Andhra 1.

WOMEN'S SECTION: Bombay and Hyderabad 3 points each, Madras 1. The following were the results of matches played this morning:—MEN'S SECTION: Madras beat Mysore by five matches to four—Anantaraman (Mysore) beat Arjunan (Madras) 21-4, 21-9, J. V. S. Rao (Madras) beat Ramaswamy (Mysore) 21-12, 20-22, 21-14, Vittal (Mysore) beat Parthasarathy (Madras) 21-16, 22-20, J. V. S. Rao (Madras) beat Anantaraman (Mysore) 21-15, 21-13, Vittal (Mysore) beat Arjunan (Madras) 21-8, 21-17, Ramaswamy (Mysore) beat Parthasarathy (Madras) 19-21, 21-16, 21-19, J. V. S. Rao (Madras) beat Vittal (Mysore) 21-19, 21-15, Parthasarathy (Madras) beat Anantaraman (Mysore) 21-16, 19-21, 21-17, Arjunan (Madras) beat Ramaswamy (Mysore) 21-10, 21-16.

WOMEN'S SECTION: Bengal beat East Punjab by three matches to one. SINGLES: Mrs. Rajagopalan (East Punjab) beat Miss Madan (Bengal) 21-2, 21-18, Mrs. Norrie (Bengal) beat Mrs. Pratap Singh (East Punjab) 21-11, 15-21, 21-12, Miss Madan (Bengal) beat Mrs. Pratap Singh (E.P.) 21-11, 21-5.

DOUBLES: Miss Madan and Mrs. Norrie (Bengal) beat Mrs. Rajagopalan and Mrs. Pratap Singh (E.P.) 21-7, 21-14.

BOMBAY BEAT MADRAS BY TWO MATCHES TO ONE—

SINGLES: Miss Dharap (Bombay) beat Miss Rukmini (Madras) 12-21, 21-13, 21-18, Mrs. Nasikwala (Bombay) beat Mrs. Pillai (Madras) 21-14, 21-11, DOUBLES: Mrs. Nasikwala and Mrs. Dharap, (Bombay) beat Mrs. Pillai and Miss Rukmini (Madras) 21-6, 21-14.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 413

South Africa Test Match JOHANNESBURG Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): The Australians were all out in the first innings for 413. South Africa had lost four first innings wickets for seventy runs by the close of play.

Commonwealth XI Still Lead By 120 Runs

GOVERNOR'S XI LOSE 1 WKT. FOR 57 IN SECOND INNINGS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26. The Commonwealth team continued their first innings against the Governor's XI after a stoppage on Christmas Day and were all out for 201. Livingston, their captain, carried his bat for 116 runs, while Langdon got 50. The Governor's XI in their second innings have scored 57 for the loss of 1 wicket.

The Governor's XI began their second innings with a deficit of 179 runs. Mushtaq Ali and P. B. Dutt opened and Fitzmaurice and Ray Smith were in charge of the attack. "Jack" Livingston claimed his first bowling success of the tour when he bowled P.B. Dutt for 13 at a total of 31. Mushtaq Ali was shaping confidently and slowly.

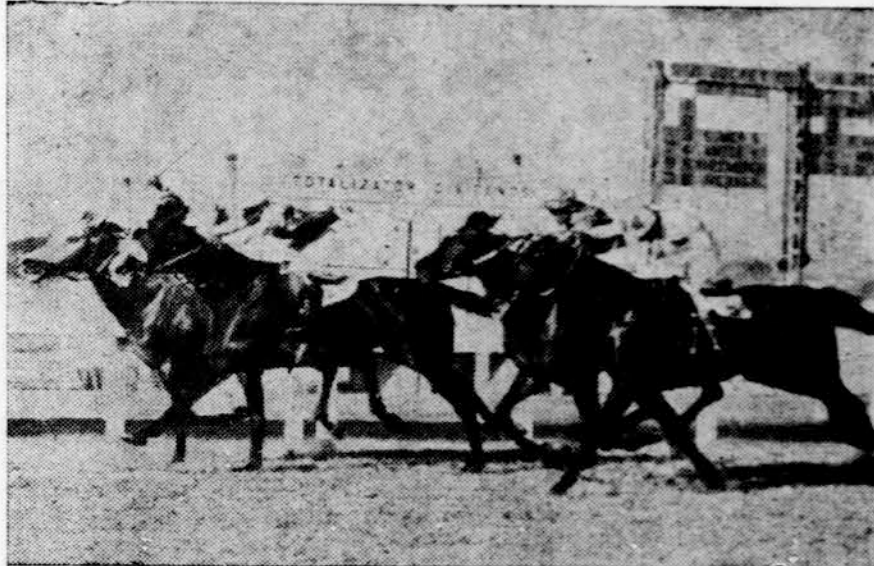
The following were the scores: GOVERNOR'S XI (1st innings) 122 COMMONWEALTH XI (1st innings) N. Oldfield 17w B.S. Banerjee (Sr) 26, J. Livingston c Girdhari B. S. Banerjee (Jr), 116, J. Holt c Mushtaq B. Divecha 14, W. Langdon c P. Sen b S. Banerjee (Sr) 50 J. Pettiford hit wicket b Girdhari 9, R. Smith c Mush-

taq Ali b S. Banerjee (Sr) 33, H. Parks c S. Banerjee (Jr) 6, C. Pope not out 26, G. Tribe c P.B. Dutt b S. Banerjee 7, D. Fitzmaurice b S. Banerjee (Sr) 2, G. Dawkes b S. Banerjee (Jr) 8 Extras 2 (no balls, 2 leg byes) 4 Total 301.

BOWLING ANALYSIS (Sr) 24/102, 4, S. Banerjee (Jr) 25/92/4, R. Smith 12/15/1, E.K. Girdhari 13/2/35/1, P.B. Dutt 4/0/24/0.

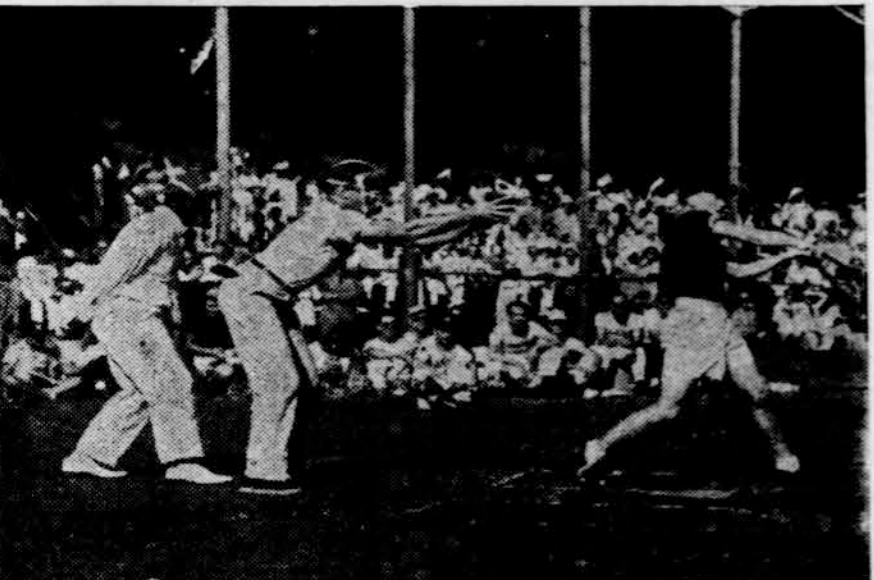
GOVERNOR'S XI (2nd innings)—Mushtaq Ali batting 31, P.B. Dutt b Livingston 13, A. Das Gupta batting 8, Extras 5. Total (for one wicket) 57. BOWLING ANALYSIS—Fitzmaurice 8/11/4/0, Ray Smith 4/11/8/0, G. Tribe 8/16/0, Pettiford 3/1/5/0, Livingston 5/2/0/4.

THRILLING FINISHES AT BOMBAY RACES



The Photo finish camera was called into use in the Stewards Cup this afternoon in the Bombay Races when Desert Kid and Sera Malt dead heated for first place. Rukhsana and Panditji can be seen behind also in a close finish in the picture on the left. On the right can be seen the finish of the Kalabagh Plate when Jawahir finished a length of Serenade and another length separated Masked Player.

A SWING THAT COUNTED



A fine action picture of the Captain of the Navy side swinging out at the ball which enabled his side to score a run.

BALL GAME AT THE COOPERAGE

NAVY BEATS BOMBAY THREE TO NOUGHT

Pitcher "Chicken" Adams Carries Side To Victory

BOMBAY, Monday. Boxing day brought on in Bombay another ball game and boy, oh boy didn't the boys from the U.S.S. Valcour and our Yankees from Bombay slug away to get premier honours! A series of six consecutive noughts by both sides was only broken after the musical breather provided by our own R.L.N. band when the boys from the sea scored two runs in the seventh innings, which Bombay failed to catch up to, but then the Bombay men's fate looked sealed when the U.S.S. Valcour boys registered another run in the eighth innings and the concluding innings saw Bombay just "where they started—with a duck". This concluded a jittery two hours of base ball.

About well over a thousand turned up in all their holiday colours to shout themselves hoarse with commentator Lee Kamern giving the soft ball game and the twenty men on the field and their works. There was "Soup" Cable of Firestone, Gas Timberlake, American Consul-General in Bombay, who once again pitched well, but was no match for his opposite number "chicken" Adams of the Navy. Umpire Bland of the Navy had a rough time arguing things out with the Bombayites and he took all their blabber with sedate calmness and had his way almost always.

"DETAILS OF THE GAME" In traditional American style Major General D. S. Brar, G.O.C. Bombay area pitched the first ball to the two teams lined up and "Soup" Cable held it. The visiting side started first as usual and pitcher Timberlake rolled his under arms. The Navy were out traditionally, for nought Bombay fared "ditto" with pitcher "chicken" Adams of the Navy sending

in some deceptive left armers. The sixth game saw both sides wind up with just noughts chalked up against them. Then came the interval and in the seventh innings a dramatic upheaval brought on the first run when Kubilus of the Navy sent a high one to the centre of the field and reached first base. Then Andrews the catcher followed up and made a bee line to third base and in an attempt to get him out Timberlake threw to first base and McComb missed. This enabled Kubilus to make the first run. Then Andrews followed up to score the second run.

Bombay tried and very nearly got a run but in trying to steal a run, McComb was run out and the innings ended with the Navy two runs ahead.

The next innings—the sight saw the Navy go further ahead when that "chicken" of Adams scored with a ground hit to the centre of the field running up to third base and with Mullaney's hit he got his side's third run. Bombay unable to break their "duck" lost three to nothing.

BASEBALL AT THE COOPERAGE



The U.S.S. "Valcour" side in dark jerseys and the Bombay team in full white pose for a group photograph with Major-General D. S. Brar, G.O.C. Bombay area who presided over this morning's baseball game at the Cooperage. The Navy side beat the Bombay side by three runs to nothing.

BOMBAY RACES

Favourites Sweep The Board At Mahaluxmi

TREBLE FOR KHADE

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Monday. Boxing day's racing fans had a very pleasant entertainment at Mahaluxmi when at the decision of the ninth winter meeting several firm favourites obliged.

Winners were easy to shout in most events but the first division of the Stewards cup race ended in a thrilling encounter and great jubilation prevailed in the enclosures when the Photo-finish camera decided a deadheat between even-money favourite Desert Kid and neglected Lira Malt. The latter came full of running and had overtaken the favourite opposite the grand stands but Amir Ahmed made a desperate attempt again and the pair passed the winning post locked together.

The 10 to 1 chance, Her Excellency scored the lower division of the Stewards cup, Chavan astride who put a spectacular late run. Well fancied Musafir was suitably placed till the four but suddenly dropped out thereabouts and finished down the field. Jawahir who trailed the field for over seven furlongs moved extremely well below the distance and had the comfortable measure of rank outsider Serenade in the Kalabagh Plate run over ten furlongs. Cocktop, the public choice, gave up the struggle two furlongs from home.

To the utmost surprise of many observers the red ball went up in the first division of the Agra Plate which was won fluently by heavily supported Lerins. The Stewards overruled the frivolous enquiry after the routine enquiry.

Khade excelled today with a treble. Early in the afternoon he had an armchair ride on Glory of India, and later he steered winners Lizalee (and Lerins for trainer Buckley. Chavan and Kheem Singh had also doubles to their credit during the day.

Long queue of punters lined up to cash the day's treble pool event which returned Rs. 55-8-0. There were as many as 2388 tickets.

The following are the results:—

THE SATARA PLATE—3 Furlongs (Division II)

BLACK MAGIC 8-7 S. Chavan .. 1
DIL-KI-BAT-7 Kheem Singh .. 2
RAJGURU 8-7 R. Bhosle .. 3
SULEMAN BAIG 8-7 Antoo .. 4
Not run:—A. Sevam, G. Street, Daganila, A. Hamil and Aawaz.
Won by:—2, 8, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 m. 2 seconds.
Tote paid for win Rs. 25, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 Rs. 11 for places.
Bracket:—Nil.

THE STAWARDS CUP—1 1/4 Miles (Division I)

LIRA MALT 8-1 Medhe .. 1
DESERT KID 8-8 A. Ahmed .. 2
RUKHSANA 8-9 Kheem Singh .. 3
PANDITJI 8-9 St. Ahmed .. 4
Not run:—Macdonald and L. Tan.
Won by:—Dead-Heat Nk. S.-Hd.
Time:—2 m. 9 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 42 & Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 14, Rs. 25 for places.
Bracket:—Nil.

THE AGRAL PLATE—1 Mile (Division I)

LERINS 9-2 Utham S. .. 1
MASQUERADE 8-9 Sumer S. .. 2
WHIRLPOOL 8-10 Jagdish .. 3
KOTIDHWAJ 8-10 Damodar .. 4
Not run:—G. Sire, R. On, P. Pasha, L. Prince, Marvel, Chandraseet.
Won by:—2, 3 1/2, Hd.
Time:—1 m. 42 seconds.
Tote paid for win Rs. 30, Rs. 14 Rs. 18 Rs. 30 for places.
Bracket:—Pessu Pasha and Pick Pocket.

THE MAROL PLATE—6 furlongs

BIG BLAZE 9-0 Kheem S. .. 1
QUEEN ANNE 8-3 Rickaby .. 2
MANISHA 9-0 S. Chavan .. 3
FIND OUT 8-2 Medhe .. 4
Not run:—La Jawaib.
Tote paid for win Rs. 25, Rs. 14 Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.
Bracket:—Nil.

Road To Economic Development Is Very Hard

WAR TO PEACE ECONOMY

Problem Of Transition Mishandled

"Obviously, the first task was to rebuild the war shattered economy and restore at least the pre-war conditions of productivity, thus making the country's economy fit for purposes of undertaking programmes of development and increases in productivity and real income.

Unfortunately, it was not recognised that the transition from war to peace was a problem of repairing the war-time damages to the basic structure of the nation's economy and of bringing down prices from the inflationary levels they had reached during the war.

Instead of the newly found enthusiasm of the people being harnessed to hard work, sacrifice, sweat and tears in the cause of national economic stability and development, it was allowed to dissipate itself in the satisfaction of sectional interests; and on the material side, our sterling balances were more than halved without getting any significant return in the way of an increase in national productivity. Such was the unfortunate economic policy that our Government followed in handling the problem of transition from war to peace economy.

INCONSISTENCIES

"Characterising Government's anti-inflationary policy as somewhat hazy mass of inconsistencies and contradictions, Dr. Rao declared that they placed their faith for reducing prices in a substantial increase in production, when it was obvious that this was not possible even in the best of circumstances in the short period; and circumstances were certainly not of the best, while they became even worse by Government's vacillating industrial policy, moving forward and backward between appearance of industrial or labour interests. They did not use currency measures for bringing down prices.

"They went in for a vast programme of capital expenditure, simply financing it from their war-time cash balances. They did not bring about a decrease in civil expenditure; and the multitude of new taxes that they imposed merely succeeded in hampering trade and further raising prices. Enthusiasm for economic development and social reform led to unorthodox and deficit finances when the needs of transition to peace economy and a lower level of prices required orthodox finance and surplus budgets.

"They did not make use of the control machinery for bringing down prices. Where they retained controls over prices, they authorised increases where they abolished controls, they did not adopt necessary safeguards with the result that prices shot up; and when controls were re-imposed, this was done at levels much higher than pre-control prices.

"And they permitted increases in wages and salaries. As a result, prices not only did not decline from their war-time levels but actually rose much higher. Thus, the wholesale index number of prices rose from 301 in August, 1947 to 380 in the week ending 19th November, 1949."

IMPORT POLICY

Criticising Government's import policy as one constantly fluctuating along with the exchange position, Dr. Rao asserted that "the effects of this policy in promoting speculation, causing hoarding and raising of prices, and in generally unsetting trade conditions in an inflationary direction are well known and need no detailed comment."

"Adverting to food policy, he suggested that a part of the failure of Government's food policy line the direction of diminishing imports has been due to their mistaken notion that an increase in production would lead to an equivalent diminution in imports and a rather naive confidence in their ability to bring about such an increase in production in the immediate post-war period. The essence of food policy in the short period is procurement, if it is to have a significant effect on imports; and that procurement has been inadequate is clear from the fact that domestic procurement is hardly 10 per cent of domestic production, while the population rationed is of the order of about 30 p.c.

SECTIONAL PRESSURES

Dr. Rao then went on to deplore the failure of Government to harness the enthusiasm of the people to ensure on their part hard work and sacrifice in the interests of the general good. He declared that "no resistance was offered to sectional pressures. Controlled prices were raised in some cases, and in others, the controls themselves were abolished. Salaries and dearness allowances of Government employees as also of industrial workers were increased. Businessmen were given tax concessions on high incomes, and other shifts were made in industrial policy in response to the pressure of business interests. Speeches were made from time to time for hard work and sacrifice but evoked no response from the population. The immense psychological capital following the advent of independence was thus allowed to be frittered away."

"When this happened to the nation's psychological capital continued Dr. Rao, 'the same thing has also happened to the material capital constituted by its sterling funds in England and its cash balances in India.' He pointed out that from a peak figure of Rs. 1738 crores on 31st April, 1949, sterling balances had fallen to Rs. 780 crores by 26th August, 1949, our adverse balance of trade accounting for a little more than half of this fall. As regards cash balances, the drop

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO'S PLEA FOR FIRM PLANNED POLICY

WALTAIR, Dec. 26.

THERE is no easy or smooth road to economic development or repair of the damages inflicted on our economy by war and partition. The only way that is sound in the long run and the country realises it, the better, declared Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, university Professor and Director, Delhi School of Economics, addressing the thirty-second session of the Indian Economic Conference here today.

Dr. Rao, in the course of his address traced the economic policy followed by Government and characterised its anti-inflationary policy as a somewhat hazy mass of inconsistencies and contradictions.

Dr. Rao, while setting forth his blue-print to improve the nation's economy, expressed his decided preference for inviting foreign capital, which possesses the necessary know-how, over any attempt to facilitate the general import of foreign capital by signing a treaty of Commerce and

Friendship on the lines of the recent U.S.A.-Italy or U.S.A.-China treaties giving concessions that will inevitably be followed by public indignation.

Dr. Rao, in the course of his speech said:

was even more steep, having fallen from Rs. 428 crores in April, 1947 to a budgeted figure of Rs. 58 crores in April, 1950.

DEVALUATION HITS PRICE LEVEL

Longer Working Hours Sought

He paid a tribute to Government for the improvement in transport conditions and the reduction in labour disputes and suggested that by now industry has probably made up for the wear and tear it had suffered during the war. He continued to some extent, therefore the economy has now become technologically fit for the restoration of normalcy, if not progress, in production; but, in the process, the level of prices has been raised, and substantial declines have taken place in the nation's material as well as psychological capital. The position has also been worsened by the advent of income and cost inflation and by the rise in efficiency-earnings that has taken place in consequence.

"The final blow to the post-war objective of bringing down prices has now been given by devaluation. It is true that devaluation has been confined to us and that it is only confined to the rupee's relation with the dollar. Nevertheless, it is an indication of the lack of parity between domestic and external prices and the rising strain of the consequent adverse balance of trade.

"In effect, therefore, devaluation is a recognition by Government of their comparative inability to bring about a substantial decline in prices. This may or may not lead to our devaluing the rupee in terms of sterling as well in the not distant future, but it does mean that there can be no going back even to the war-time peak of prices. On the contrary, the level of prices somewhere in the neighbourhood of the present level has come to stay in India; and the sooner we realise the implications of this for our economy, the better.

PARTITION RESULTS

"This need for making an all-out effort for increase in productive efficiency in India without at the same time permitting any increase in money earnings has been further underlined by the economic consequences of partition for India, and the recent decision of Pakistan not to devalue her currency. The creation of Pakistan has meant a fundamental change in the structure of India's economy. Our major export industry, namely jute, has now become dependent upon foreign supplies of raw materials while our major domestic industry, namely cotton textiles, has now to depend to a very substantial extent upon imported supplies of raw materials both for purposes of supplying manufactured products to its domestic markets as also to external markets. In addition, the country's dependence upon imports of food grains has increased to the extent of one million tons. The creation of Pakistan has thus meant that, practically at one stroke, the entire nature of India's foreign trade has changed and she has now become almost entirely dependent upon foreign goods smuggled across the Pakistan border. It has become therefore essential for Indian industry, apart from considerations of export markets, to improve its efficiency and bring down unit costs even for the retention of the domestic market."

CONSTRUCTIVE PLANS

Realism, Basis Of New Policy

He then proceeded to outline his constructive suggestions for a new economic policy. Dr. Rao said "I suggest that the basis of our new economic policy should be realism, an awareness of the limitations imposed by current resources and international economic relations on the possibilities either of a rapid economic development or of a rapid implementation of economic and social reform. The aim of policy should of course be economic development. But economic development of an under-developed country cannot be brought about by a blind application of Keynesian techniques. It is, therefore, necessary that all development schemes for an economy such as ours must be strictly based on genuine savings.

CAPITAL FORMATION

"Capital formation should form the keynote of our economic policy. 'The first step in development of economy', Dr. Rao went on to say, 'is the creation of a surplus. The best way to do this is to raise the output per worker by better work or by longer work or by use of better equipment as the case may be.

Dr. Rao explaining the possibilities of increasing savings, said: "I do not see the advantage to the nation of Government's new policy towards the industrialist and the investor, while its disadvantage in the shape of disappointment in workers and peasants and a consequent inclination to fight even more vigorously for their own sectional interests rather than for the general good is already becoming apparent."

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Referring to foreign capital, Dr. Rao declared imports of foreign capital and foreign capital are one of the same, as these cannot be had without a 'quid-pro-quo' in the realm of foreign policy, which our Government is not prepared to offer. Imports of capital from international agencies constitute a new source on which we are already drawing; but there are serious limitations to the volume of foreign capital that we can obtain in this manner. Imports of private venture capital from abroad are now being sought for as an important source; and President Truman's Point IV already emphasises the need for foreign investments has lent this source a new significance.

"But we must not forget that a precondition for the general entry of such capital into India is a guarantee not only of convertibility and adequate and effective compensation in the event of nationalisation, but also of equality of treatment in all respects with national capital both private and governmental; and this is something which no government in India can accept without risking loss of popular support."

AUSTERITY

Dr. Rao went on "It is not enough merely to promote the formation of surplus; the surplus must flow into the hands of Government for purposes of investment. This involves a careful cultivation in the people of the sense of sacrifice and sacrifice in the present in the interest of the future. This becomes somewhat less difficult to do if the rate of interest offered is high and the object for which the loan is floated is made sufficiently concrete and specific in the eyes of the public. I am not suggesting a rise in the bank rate. But I do not see why a rate of 5 or even per cent should not be offered on small savings and still leave unaffected the low bank rate, in view of the wide disparity that prevails between the bank rate and most other rates of interest in India."

PLANNING BODY

"Capital formation is not complete, however, with mobilisation of savings. It is, essential that a National Planning Commission should immediately be appointed by Government charged with the task of drawing up a plan for development over the next five years which would be linked with the resources available for financing the development. While there should also be provincial initiative and responsibility, all the provincial plans must be integrated and co-ordinated both with one another and with the Central plans so that the country could have a unified picture of the development contemplated from year to year.

"Above all, it is most important that the fullest publicity should be given to the plans and to the activities of the Planning Commission. There is nothing so important from the point of view of preventing bureaucratic waste

inefficiency, delay of corruption as publicity. A people who want the planned development of their country's economy must be prepared to spend some time studying and understanding progress reports on development as a whole as well as in its details by regions and sectors. In promoting this, both the Universities and the newspapers can play a great part.

"If the newspapers publish such news as dull or if the readers will ignore them as uninteresting, then the country has no business either to think or talk in terms of purposive capital formation and planned economic development."

"The present level of money incomes of workers has to be accompanied by an increase in efficiency; while prices will have to be brought down by a reduction in the unit costs of outputs. This is the only way in which the country can increase its exports, prevent future disturbances in its balance of trade, and also accumulate the surplus without which there can be no capital formation. The emphasis today has to be on reduction in cost and increase in efficiency."

SELF-SUFFICIENCY DRIVE

Country Must Be Told To Sacrifice Consumption

"I am a little surprised that Government's answer to the economic consequences of partition seems to be a policy of trying to attain self-sufficiency in cotton and jute, while simultaneously they have also declared their intention of attaining self-sufficiency in food. Our Prime Minister has declared that some wheat and imports of food will be allowed in 1952. I see in all these statements the same inconsistency between objectives and means. Our Prime Minister has declared that some wheat and imports of food will be allowed in 1952. I see in all these statements the same inconsistency between objectives and means. Our Prime Minister has declared that some wheat and imports of food will be allowed in 1952. I see in all these statements the same inconsistency between objectives and means.

"Similarly in regard to cotton, it is more realistic to get the people to accustom themselves to a reduction in cloth consumption for the next few years, than to import cotton. I tell them that there will be an increase in cloth production when we do not have the necessary supplies of raw materials. Similarly, if we are determined to resist Pakistan's pressure on jute prices, we must be prepared for a period of import of jute. Industry temporarily till we grow our own jute or till Pakistan reduces its prices. But the country must know the consequences of our resisting Pakistan's attempt to sell things dear and get things cheap by overhauling her rupee in terms of sterling.

"If the country is told that this involves sacrifice of domestic consumption, decrease in industrial employment and a measure of economic distress in the short period, I am sure the country can take it. But the country must know that there is no other way left to find out for itself by a failure of Government policy."

"The old nineteenth century economic virtues of hard work and abstinence are relevant in the context of India's economy today, but they are not relevant in the context of the twentieth century ideal of planning. There is emphasis on the social rather than the individual effort. Only that way lies the economic salvation of the country."

AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

FRANKFURT—West Germany's leaders have declared open war on anti-semitism and intend to make practical amends for some of the grievous wrongs to the Jews by the Nazis in the name of the German people.

They hope in time to get support from the embittered survivors of Hitlerite persecution in the task of rebuilding German democracy. President Theodore Heuss, the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer and other German leaders as well as some sections of the press have vigorously condemned anti-semitism in recent public statements which mark a new phase in postwar German-Jewish relations.

Hardly a week passes without some evidence of vicious anti-semitism. Recent reports are of "unknown persons" desecrating Jewish cemeteries, particularly in Southern Germany. A few weeks ago a Jewish cattle dealer at Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, received two death threats. Previously four people had been arrested for trying to blow up his house.

More recently, three people, including one woman, were sentenced by an American High Commission court to varying terms of imprisonment for desecrating a synagogue at Markredwitz also in Bavaria. They destroyed the altar, tore up prayer books and sullied an American flag in the building.

In Frankfurt, the stone plaque commemorating one of the synagogues burned down by the Nazis in the great pogrom of November 1938 was defaced with paint last month. At Offenbach, near Frankfurt, the deputy mayor opposed the local council's selection of a Jewish doctor to head the municipal hospital for women. After public protest and an investigation ordered by Dr. James Newman, American Commissioner for the State of Hesse.

Anti-semitism is dying hard in Germany, which suffered 12 years of scientific Nazi indoctrination and Jewish hate and racial discrimination.

WANTED PLAN FOR City Markets ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Neogy's Plea At Indian Commerce Conference

ALIGARH, Dec. 26. (PTI). INDIA'S Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, yesterday emphasised the need to evolve a plan of economic recovery to ensure progress towards long-term objectives without imposing excessive sacrifice on the people.

In his inaugural address to the third session of the Indian Commerce Conference which began here yesterday, Mr. Neogy urged the conference to consider the problem of reducing costs and prices of essential commodities over the entire economy.

As Mr. Neogy could not attend the conference owing to "unforeseen circumstances," his address was read out at the conference.

The Commerce Minister thought all labour welfare programmes must keep step with production programmes. In the present economic situation, an increase in money wages was not the way to secure an increase in real wages. "What we need today is an all-out effort to increase production, combined with measures to ensure that workers receive their legitimate share in the increased production."

"The problem of labour welfare will not be solved merely by trying to increase the share of labour at the expense of capital, irrespective of the effects of such policy on total production. A fall in production will mean impoverishment to both capital and labour as well as to the nation as a whole."

FINANCING INDUSTRIES

Referring to the problem of financing of industries, the Commerce Minister said: "There are indications that so far as the availability of finance is concerned, the position is gradually improving. It is an encouraging sign that after long period of slump, prices of industrial shares have been rising. A tendency to rise. Lack of finance is largely the result of the inflationary situation, and the consequent lack of confidence and enterprise on the part of investors and entrepreneurs. Government have already adopted several measures to tackle this basic problem and these have begun to show results."

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Urging the conference to devote its attention to financing of small-scale industries, Mr. Neogy said: "The Industrial Finance Corporation set up by Government of India has been functioning for sometime and the work done by that organisation and the problems it has had to tackle should also be taken into account. The subject of industrial finance is a wide one and includes not only the sources and availability of finance, but also the machinery and methods used for raising finance. I have seen some interesting studies of the capital market in India, but I must say that not enough study has yet been devoted to that extremely interesting problem. If discussions during this session encourage some of you to undertake a future study of the working of the capital market in India, they will serve a valuable purpose."

LABOUR MANAGEMENT

He deprecated the position of labour management in certain major industries and said: "Industrialisation in this country can never become a success, unless employers, as a class, learn the technique of labour management and are determined to win the confidence and goodwill of workers. There are many things which employers can do, without placing an excessive burden on their finances, to improve the conditions of work and to afford opportunities to workers for advancement or for a more fruitful and productive use of their leisure."

"The guiding principle of labour management should be to make the worker feel that he, as much as his employer, has a stake in the industry which he serves."

NO VERTICAL MOBILITY

"I have heard it said by certain foreign observers that we are cursed with our industrialised centralities like the United Kingdom or U. S. A. there is very little of what is called 'vertical mobility of labour' in this country."

"I think the criticism is just. Few of our industrial concerns afford any facilities whereby a worker who starts in any of the lower rungs of the ladder can acquire the necessary skill and training to rise to the higher rungs."

"Workers in this country generally lack the training facilities which are needed for their self-advancement. There is also a woeful lack of personal attachment between an average foreman and his workers. I feel that from the point of view of the genuine economic welfare of the country, industrialisation cannot yield its full benefit unless and until these conditions change for the better."

EXPORT PROMOTION

Reviewing at length the balance of payments and the situation created by the devaluation of the rupee, Mr. Neogy said the ultimate solution of the problem lay in reducing imports and increasing exports. An overall increase in foreign trade consistently with a rise in the standards of living of the people could take place only if production was increased.

Very strict control was now being exercised over imports and as regards exports, it would not be possible to do away with export control altogether but already emphasis had changed from export control to export promotion.

India had to adapt herself to a rapidly changing world situation. The seller's market was fast disappearing and utmost vigilance was required to ensure that the country would not be deprived of its export markets.

WITHOUT CAPITAL

Concluding, the Commerce Minister

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 26. The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today. Privately Tota Datta were quoted at Rs. 145.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 26. The local bullion market was steady today on short covering. Posh delivery silver opened at Rs. 171 and advanced at Rs. 171 10 on short covering. Posh Silver was quoted at Rs. 171 8. Posh delivery gold opened at Rs. 113 8 and improved at Rs. 113 10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under: Posh Silver 171 8 0, Posh Delivery 171 10 0, Ready Gold 114 4 0, Posh Gold 113 10 0, Sovereigns 76 0 0.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 26. The local produce market was very steady today. Operators are inclined to await the result of today's meeting in view of a steady rise in prices under bull manipulation. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—Quality Receipts 37 8 0, Bold Ready 36 8 0, Bold January 36 12 0, Oil Bombay Mills 20 12 0, Oil Up-Country Mills 20 10 0, Oil January 20 10 0, Oil February 20 12 0.

LINSEED—Indore 35 10 0, Bold 35 10 0, Feb-Mar 34 11 0, March-April 34 1 0, April-May 33 10 0, Oil 21 2 0.

CASTORSEED—January Delivery 23 14 0, Ready 23 14 0.

Indonesian Palaces Being Prepared For New Rulers

BATAVIA—The palaces of the Governor-General of Indonesia are today in the hands of painters and decorators, getting them ready for their new occupants when the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of Indonesia takes place at the end of the month (December). The Rijswijk Palace, a squat but dignified building of white stone and marble, faces one of the many canals in which number of Indonesians do their washing, bathe and clean their teeth.

It was built towards the end of the 18th century by Johan van Braam, a rich merchant. In 1811, he put it at the disposal of Hugh Hope, a British official who headed the British interregnum administration of the Netherlands East Indies during the occupation of Holland by Napoleon's forces.

4 ANNAS FOR 10
Subject to local tax adjustments.

MORE AND MORE POPULAR

Bears'

HONEYDEW

Cigarettes

THOMAS BEAR & SONS LONDON

Rajendra Prasad To Be President?

REPORTED DECISION OF ASSEMBLY MEN Election Expected To Be Unanimous

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26, (UPI): The election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly of India, as the first President of the Indian Republic, is now a certainty, according to the Indian News Chronicle, an influential local daily. The election, adds the report, is expected to be unanimous.

The report follows an informal meeting of about 15 members of the Constituent Assembly representing different viewpoints with the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, last night at the latter's residence. The meeting was called by Sardar Patel presumably with the purpose of exchanging views on the question of the election of the first President of the Indian Republic. While the members present were agreed on the point that choice of the first President should be unanimous, the consensus of opinion amongst them was stated to be in favour of electing Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

A full meeting of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly will be held on January 23, when the question will be finally discussed prior to the formal election of the President by the Constituent Assembly on January 24.

Gasperi May Resign

ROME, Dec. 26, (UPI): Signor de Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, will in all probability resign in January when the Government is due to be reshuffled. He will form a new Government from his Democratic-Christian Party. This development is due to the refusal of the Socialists led by Signor Saragat, to return to the Government. They resigned more than six weeks ago. The refusal is the result of the British Labour Party's reported backing for the new Italian Socialist Party headed by Signor Romita and Signor Silone. Signor de Gasperi became Prime Minister in December 1945. He has been in power longer than any other democratic continental leader.

NEED FOR COMPILATION OF NATIONAL HISTORY

Pandit Misra Inaugurates 12th Session Of Indian History Congress

CUTTACK, Dec. 26, (UPI): Inaugurating the 12th session of the Indian History Congress here this morning Pandit Lingaraj Misra, Education Minister, Orissa said that the time was opportune for the compilation of the national history in its proper perspective. Pandit Misra added that fortunately by the time the monumental work was being undertaken by the Board of Editors, the country had become free and all impediments in the matter of collection of facts and all political considerations in the manner of approach and presentation were removed. It was now the opportune time, he said, for compiling the national history.

Continuing Pandit Misra said that in political history, merely both its wars and conquests should not be allowed to dominate the scene. Cultural history, describing the religion and philosophy, the social and economic conditions, the literature and science and the art and architecture of the age should also find adequate place and the objective of history should be to reveal the truth in a manner that would tend to help the nation not only to exist, but also to grow and attain the highest pinnacle of glory.

Speaking about the cultural greatness of Orissa, Pandit Lingaraj Misra said, "the culture of Orissa is the proud possession of history rich legacy of time and a noble heritage of the country." Pandit Misra described the culture of Orissa as a great tributary to the stream of Indian culture, nay world culture, and said that the culture of Orissa as even now expressed in the cult of love and equality of Lord Jagannath of Puri, the symbolic emblem of the purushoam of the Bhagavat Gita.

Pandit Misra continuing said that Orissa was an ancient land of art and archaeology yet to be explored so that the rich and magnificent historical remnants and anecdotes might find fuller ex-

pression and proper interpretation. "It is now for us," Pandit Misra said "not only to probe into the past in the right spirit and correct perspective to bring out the truth, but also to create a new history noble in context and definite in its objective." Concluding Pandit Misra appealed to the scholars present to contribute their very best in the domain of history to further the cause of peace and goodwill for the preservation of freedom here and abroad.

SOLD £1 NOTES FOR 10 SH. EACH

JOHANNESBURG—Hundreds of Johannesburgers had a chance of doubling their money one day recently, but only five took it.

A South African showman and hypnotist stood outside a big store offering £1 sterling notes for 10 shillings each. Most passers-by looked sceptical, asked "What's the catch?" and passed on without buying.

The five who bought a note each also received a note saying: "You have been sporting enough to speculate 10 shillings and get £1 in return. I ask you to send the £10 shillings you have gained to the Folio (Infantile Paralysis) Research Foundation Fund."

JAINS ARE NOT HINDUS

Madras Conference Resolution

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): The All India Jain Conference, at its plenary session here today under the presidency of Mr. K. S. Pirodia, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, adopted a new constitution for the purpose of making it a more representative and democratic body. The conference, after a heated discussion, adopted a resolution prohibiting "bala dikshas" (taking of four boys and girls by sadhus into the saintly order) below 18 years. A resolution to postpone consideration of this question was lost when put to vote and the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. By another resolution, the conference objected to the legislative practice of including Jains in the definition of Hindus. The resolution said that Jainism was an independent religion as ancient as Vedic or any other religion. The conference also passed a resolution objecting to the practice of giving or accepting dowries.

KARACHI, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Habibullah Khan, Pakistani High Commissioner in England, arrived here this morning from London by air on a fortnight's visit for consultations with the Pakistan Government.

WFTU Urges Action To Protect Unions

GENEVA (ILO News Service)—The January meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation at Mysore, India, will have before it a request that the ILO "take necessary steps to enforce the respect of the free exercise of trade union rights" in Syria.

The request was contained in a letter addressed by the World Federation of Trade Unions to Director-General David A. Morse of the ILO. In reply Mr. Morse said the WFTU's complaint would be brought to the attention of the Governing Body and pointed out that the ILO has drawn up proposals for the establishment of an international fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association.

Chinese Foreign Relations Association

PEKING, Dec. 26, (UPI).

The People's Foreign Relations Association of China has been formed in Peking. Chou En-Lai is its Honorary Chairman while Professor Chang Hsi-jo is the Chairman.

Thematically task of the Association is to unite all experts on international problems in China for the study of the present world situation. It will also make concrete suggestions regarding foreign relations to the Central People's Government.

JAPAN WAS PREPARING FOR GERM WARFARE

Evidence Before Soviet Military Tribunal

LONDON, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): About three thousand human guinea pigs perished within five years in Japanese "Germ Prison" in Manchuria, where they were forcibly infected with deadly bacteria, according to a Japanese germ war expert on trial before a Soviet military tribunal at Khabarovsk, near the Manchurian frontier, Moscow Radio reported today.

He was Doctor Kawashima Kiyoshi, who with 11 others pleaded guilty to practising germ warfare. They belonged to Unit Number 731 of the Japanese Kwangtung Army, set up in Manchuria in 1936 by order of Emperor Hirohito. The doctor told the court yesterday that in 1940 there were 3,000 men in the unit, divided into eight experimental sections, Moscow Radio said. He calmly described an experiment in the summer of 1941 when 15 prisoners were taken to a firing ground, tied to iron railings and attacked by plague-carrying fleas dropped in porcelain bombs from a plane. The colonel who directed this operation was sorry that not everyone perished, but it was carried out in hot weather and the fleas were not very active, defendant said.

HAD TO DIE One section of Unit 731 had a special hidden prison where bacteria experiments were carried out on Chinese and Russians, including women and children. Besides the prison was a crematorium. If a man infected by lethal bacteria did not die he was used for repeated experiments and this process went on until he was thrown in the crematorium oven. The prosecutor asked the doctor: "It means that everyone who landed in the prison had to die, is that so?" About 3,000 perished in the prison of the unit in acute torments from forcible infection with lethal bacteria. The main function of another section of the unit was the propagation and cultivation of bacteria on a mass scale for bacteriological war, the doctor said. In addition the unit had four branches near the Soviet frontier. Answering a question from the prosecutor, Kawashima admitted that these branches were to be "points of support for the use of the bacteriological weapon in the event of war against the Soviet Union, and for this reason were located in direct proximity to the Soviet frontier."

GERM BOMBS DROPPED Activities of the Unit 731 were intensified after Russia had gone to war with Germany, the doctor said. At a conference in the summer of 1941 unit chiefs of departments were told the Japanese Army General Staff had ordered intensified preparation of bacteriological warfare.

Monthly output of plague bacteria was then brought up to 650 pounds to 1,000 pounds and cholera to one ton. In 1941 during "combat expeditions" planes dropped plague bombs and started an epidemic in the Changteh District of South China. The following year wells, rivers and reservoirs were infected with cholera, paratyphoid and anthrax while plague-carrying fleas were dropped from planes.

Name of the other accused are Yamada Otoko, Kajitaka Ryuji, Takahashi Tasataru, Nishi Toshinobu, Karasawa Tomio, Onoe Masao, Sato Shunji, Hirazakura Jenzaku, Mitomo Kazuo, Kirichi Noemitsu and Kurushima Juji.

Marx's Grandson Dead

PARIS, Dec. 26, (UPI): Marcel Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, died here at 72. He was a party secretary and a follower of Jules Moch's Socialist Party.

Love And Romance As Rare As White Raven

WIESBADEN, U.S. Zone.—German women and girls complain that true love and romance are as rare today as a white raven.

They say that most German men now want to marry only for material gain. They also complain that the men, well aware that Germany has a surplus of women, have a superiority complex.

White-haired Frau Anita Dommert, for more than 40 years head of a well-known marriage bureau in Frankfurt, said: "I have never been more disappointed in men than in these last four years."

"Romance has disappeared. Although I have more clients than ever before, at least 90 per cent of the men waiting to get married look first of all for a prospective bride who has well-furnished flat, or money, or is in a position to offer a promising business career."

"Only if these questions are satisfactorily answered are the suitors interested in the physical and, last of all, spiritual, qualities of the prospective bride."

UNIQUE B. B. C. BROADCAST

Labourers On Irrigation Dam Take Part

LONDON, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter).—A British social worker in Malaya, an English nursing sister in Nigeria and workmen on an irrigation project in new South Wales were among participants today in the British Broadcasting Corporation's most ambitious Commonwealth Christmas programme. Britons and inhabitants of the Commonwealth in every continent heard the broadcast, which preceded King George's traditional Christmas message to his people. Later the B.B.C. reported that reception had ranged from "satisfactory" to "very good" at points, including Bombay, Singapore, Jamaica, Accra on the West African Gold Coast, Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

RACE TOLERATION The speaker who immediately preceded the King, Mr. Adeola Williams, a young Nigerian studying law in London, pleaded for an end to racial discrimination.

After referring to a children's party to which he was going the Nigerian declared, "I wish that the trust and friendship that children show my people could be emulated by their parents."

The first overseas broadcast relay came from the Snowy River, New South Wales, where a dam is being built as part of a scheme to irrigate farmland over 200 miles away. Speakers were workers in a camp near the dam and a farmer's family who will benefit from it.

U.S. NEGRO STUDENT ACTORS TOUR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Twenty-one American Negro student-actors and actresses from Howard University have just completed a three-month tour and a series of guest performances in the Scandinavian countries. The group, known as the Howard University Players, was invited by the Norwegian Government.

Washington officials have planned a public welcome and "Command performance" for the players, who are expected to arrive in Oslo for a service in the field of international public relations.

Thailand Education D. G. In Patna

PATNA, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.): Mr. Pin Malakul, Director General of Education, Thailand, arrived here today from Delhi by air. Mr. Malakul will address a provincial educational officers' camp at Patna about 18 miles from Patna. He will leave for Calcutta on Dec. 27.

RICH NATIONS HAVE A DUTY TOWARDS POORER ONES

PROF. RANGA'S PLEA AT NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

WALTAIR, Dec. 26 (P.T.I.).—Prof. N. G. Ranga, inaugurating the All-India Economic Conference here today, appealed to Indian countries to discover the necessary principles and develop programmes which would be useful to the people and countries of Asia, in the light of the new world set-up of economic principles and programmes.

If Asian countries had to be developed effectively, and their "nascent" democracies were to be sustained and their peoples given some hope for progress through free democracies, he said, then the richer countries of the world had to make haste in discharging their duties towards these peoples.

"It is not wise for any nation like India," he added, "to wait upon the convenience of rich West for the development of her social economy. It is certainly not far-sighted to allow too many concessions to the foreign capitalists and too much hold to the Governments of the West over our industries and indirectly over our economic life, because in that way economic imperialism may gain away over us. Even Government-to-Government loans might not be forthcoming within the next ten years to such an extent as to enable the Eastern countries to speedily develop their mother

ABOLITION OF RACIAL SEGREGATION

Task Before U. S. Pacifists Outlined

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SEVAGRAM, Dec. 26. "TILTING the difference between Western and Gandhian Pacifism, Rev. John Nevins Sayre, Minister of the United States Episcopal Church and a noted American Pacifist, said here today: 'I think our Pacifists could be very close to 'Ahlims' with the difference: I think Ahlms would involve refusal to take any life including animal life. Our Pacifists don't not go that far.'"

Rev. Sayre said that Pacifists in the United States would work as a part of their programme, towards abolition of racial segregation in the Southern States.

Rev. Sayre pointing out the difficulties of American Pacifists said: "The people of the United States as a whole are behind their Government and at such times we have to go against the nationalist tide. That is the basic reason why our Pacifism seems to be weak compared to the Pacifism of Gandhi."

The P.T.I. adds: "The kind of Pacifism I am talking about is refusal to use human life by warfare and murder, and so on. Most of the Pacifists are also against capital punishment, but they would allow a police force which does not ordinarily kill people and make a distinction between the innocent and guilty, unlike the death-dealing armies. On the positive side, Mr. Sayre said, they proposed that a part of the thorough-going Pacifist was love towards the enemy, as taught by Jesus Christ and Mahatma Gandhi."

REVOLUTIONARY Pacifism, he said, was a "revolutionary approach" to the problems of conflict, whether national, international, inter-racial or human.

But, he believed, the independent and parallel movements of Pacifism in the world would gradually gain a powerful influence over the minds of individuals and nations.

In the United States, there were many people who were against military training in schools and colleges though they did not go as far as Pacifists wanted. In this connection, he expressed surprise that women were to be given military training in India, a position which was not adopted in the United States.

Rev. Sayre declared that, on a great many issues, he believed that Pacifists and non-Pacifists could co-operate and help each other. If they did so, they could achieve a world government including disarmament, but providing for a true police force, even though it might not go fully along the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. "I would co-operate with that world Government which would be completely Pacifist with a programme like that," he added.

IN EGYPT

Bullets Decide Elections!

CAIRO—Careless Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha, charged with the task of ensuring that the General Election in Egypt on January 3 is "free and unfettered", is finding that the present electoral battles are not of words, but of firearms, knives, sticks and other weapons.

Already several persons have died in these battles and a large number have been injured, many being taken to hospital. Most serious of the clashes of rival factions took place at Damanhour, near Mansura, about 100 miles north of here, seven men losing their lives and about 50 being injured.

Fighting broke out between Saadists (Saadists Party) and Wafdists (People's Party) forces each several hundred strong when Abdul Malek el Hadidy, the Wafdist candidate, arrived on a visit to his constituency. Fahmy Abu Hassan Bey, the Saadist candidate, lives in Damanhour and owns a large rice mill situated nearby.

On both sides firearms and heavy sticks were among the variety of weapons used. Two Wafdist supporters, and one Saadist, were killed. Four of the injured died later in hospital.

There were insufficient police forces having been detained to clear a road between Damanhour and Mit Fays, blocked by barriers to prevent a candidate in a nearby constituency from visiting his supporters.

The two candidates and their families were placed under arrest pending the investigation being carried out by Dr. Mohammed Hashem, Minister of State who is in charge of the General Election campaign. Shooting also took place during another clash between Saadist and Wafdist followers in Buhayra constituency (Sharbia Province) near King Farouk's country estate of Incha. Nine persons were injured.

Police had to intervene at Port Said to restore order after a fight in which supporters of most of the candidates appear to have participated. A policeman was among those injured and several arrests were made. One of the Port Said candidates, Abdul Rahman Lutfy Pasha, was earned by telephone that he must stand down if he wants to avoid trouble.

Five persons were taken to hospital, after a battle at Pariskur, in the North-east of the Nile Delta on the shores of the Mediterranean. Rifles, knives and heavy sticks were freely used.

Twenty miles away at Belkas on the other side of the river, a clash between Saadist and Wafdist supporters resulted in several men being severely injured.

Most of the fighting has taken place in Dakakhiya Province, one of the most northerly in Egypt and interested by the eastern branch of the Nile as it flows into the Mediterranean.

With reports of fighting daily reaching his office from various parts of the country Dr. Hashem, whose task is to ensure the smooth-running of the campaigning and the General Election itself, is one of the busiest men in Egypt. A private plane and car are kept in readiness to rush him to any part of Egypt where incidents require investigation.

One of the constituencies that will cause Dr. Hashem little or no trouble is his own. He was the Independent candidate at Shikina, in Matruh province, north of Cairo, and his opponent Maitre Hossy el Humayry Shishish has withdrawn.—P.T.I.-Reuter.

S. Africa's Hush Hush Industry

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's "hush hush" industry is the big gold fabricating plant built on the Rand for the Government's plan to market gold at higher prices in the free markets of the world.

An official at the plant said that they were now producing cigarettes, cases and boxes, compact, bracelets and a wide variety of other jewellery all for export—in regular quantities.

Demands for the manufactured products were being received from various parts of the world.

Secrecy about the plant's activities is such that many details of production, marketing and methods of disposal, may never become public knowledge.

Operating the factory gives the Union Exchange more foreign exchange for each ounce of gold used than would be the case if it was exported in bar form.—P.T.I.-Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Some People Always Talk Too Much



By BUD FISHER